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Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1998

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Labor Standards

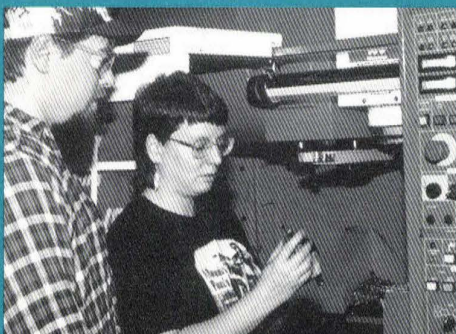
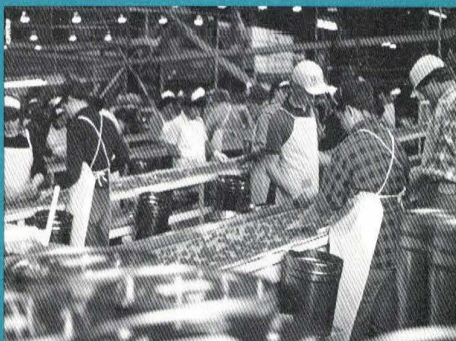
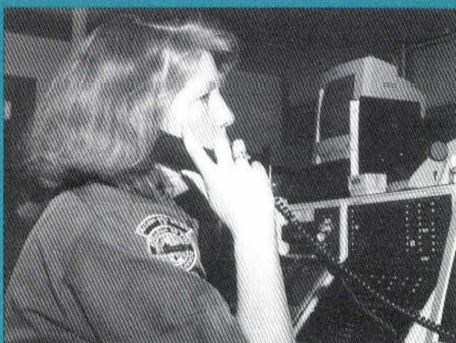
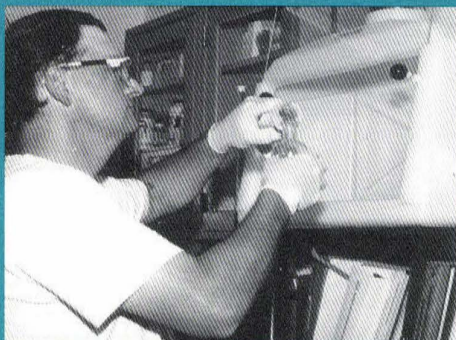
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MAINE
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Characteristics
of
Work-Related
Injuries and
Illnesses
in Maine
1998



Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine, 1998, Highlights

Of the 12,571 disabling *First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease* in 1998 filed with the Workers' Compensation Board through June 1, 2000:

- ✓ 81% were traumatic injuries and disorders (e.g., sprains, cuts, bruises, fractures);
- ✓ 52% were from bodily reaction (sitting, stretching, etc.) or exertion;
- ✓ 50% had less than two years of employment with their current employer;
- ✓ 43% were between the ages of 30 and 44;
- ✓ 45% were in the Services and Manufacturing Industry division;
- ✓ 38% affected the trunk (e.g., back, shoulder, abdomen, hip);
- ✓ 30% were due to a person, plant, animal or mineral (e.g., the person injured was coded as the source of the injury for repetitive injuries);
- ✓ 18% were in the occupational group of Service workers, such as nursing aides, kitchen workers, cooks, janitors, etc.;
- ✓ January and August were the months with the highest incidence of injuries and illnesses;
- ✓ 21% were reported on Monday, more than on any other day of the week.



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Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1998

Janet M. Austin, Statistician

June 2000

Augusta, Maine

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Introduction

The data in this publication is based on injuries and illnesses reported to Maine's Workers' Compensation Board on *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease*. This publication is limited to claims resulting in a day or more of lost time beyond the day of the injury. These claims are referred to as disabling or lost-time cases.

This year's publication is divided into two major sections. The first section (Parts I, II, & III) shows all disabling injuries and illnesses in Maine by category. Part IV is an in-depth study of 1998 disabling cases in Maine by the age groups of the injured worker. See pages 41-56.

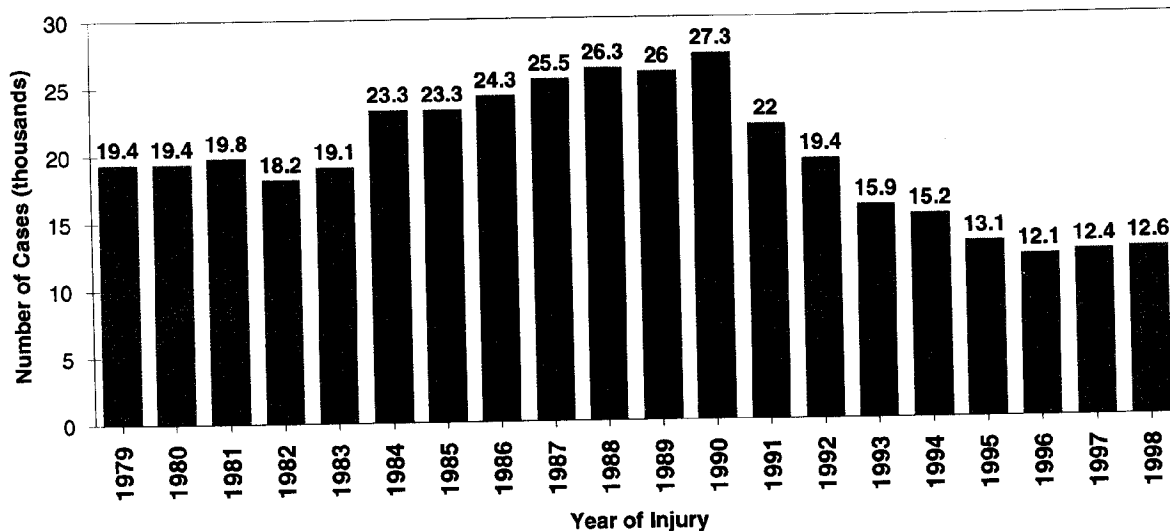
There were 12,571 disabling cases in 1998, a 1.6% increase from the 12,375 lost-time cases in 1997 as shown in Figure 1. Where three years of data appear, they are based on equal data collection periods:

- 1996-collected January 1, 1996 - June 1, 1997
- 1997-collected January 1, 1997 - June 1, 1998
- 1998-collected January 1, 1998 - June 1, 1999

The Maine Department of Labor also publishes *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine* which contains data from the OSHA 200 log based on an annual survey to targeted employers in Maine. This publication is usually available by mid-summer.

Figure 1.

Twenty-year Comparison Percent of Total Disabling Cases, Maine, 1979-1998



Part I

Characteristics of the Injured or Ill Worker

Occupational Groups **4**

Age of Injured Worker **6**

Length of Service **7**

Occupational Groups

In 1998, over 61% of all disabling cases involved employees in four occupational groups: (1) Service occupations; (2) Precision Production, Craft, and Repair occupations (including all mechanics, construction trades workers, precision metal workers, and plant and system operators); (3) Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers (including trades helpers, machine feed-

ers, offbearers, stock clerks, and packers); and (4) Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors. See Figure 2.

See Table 1 on page 5 for data on occupational groups and Table 14 on page 33 for a more detailed list of specific occupations.

Figure 2.

Occupational Groups
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1990-1997, 1998

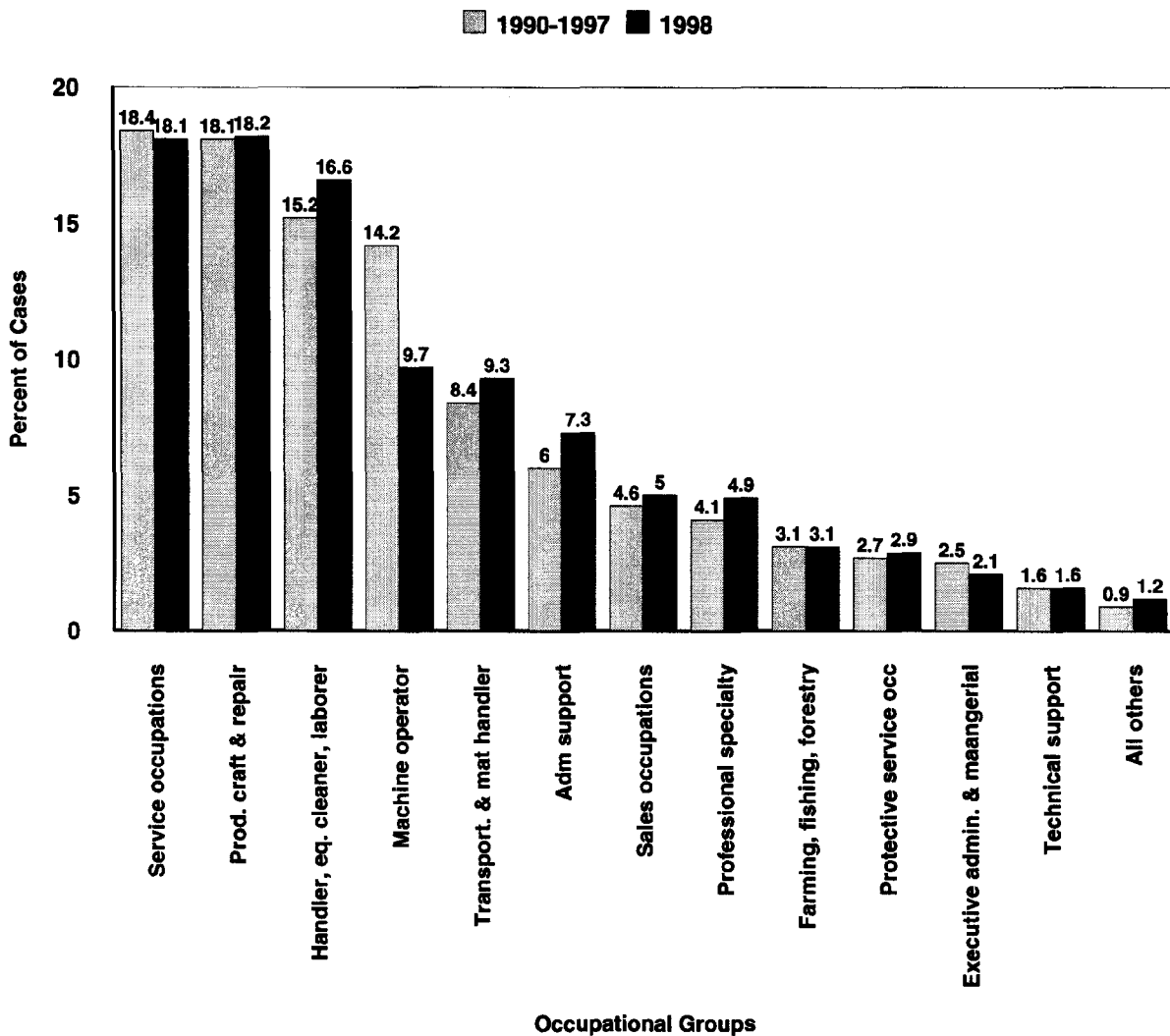


Table 1. Occupational Groups, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
Service Worker	2,212	18.2	2,139	17.3	2,287	18.2
Precision Production, Craft or Repair	2,209	18.2	2,166	17.5	2,282	18.2
Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer	1,889	15.6	2,001	16.2	2,083	16.6
Machine Operator, Assembler or Inspector	1,250	10.3	1,265	10.2	1,223	9.7
Transportation or Material Handler	1,090	9.0	1,164	9.4	1,171	9.3
Administration Support-Clerical	733	6.0	860	6.9	920	7.3
Sales Occupation	657	5.4	681	5.5	628	5.0
Professional Speciality	672	5.5	692	5.6	610	4.9
Farming, Fishing, or Forestry Occupation	343	2.8	351	2.8	377	3.0
Protective Service	345	2.8	382	3.1	366	2.9
Executive Administrative or Managerial	339	2.8	305	2.5	261	2.1
Technician/Support Occupation	184	1.5	173	1.4	207	1.6
Private Household	13	0.1	11	0.1	15	0.1
Military Occupation	0	0	0	0	4	0.0
Unknown	185	1.5	185	1.5	137	1.1

Age of Injured Worker

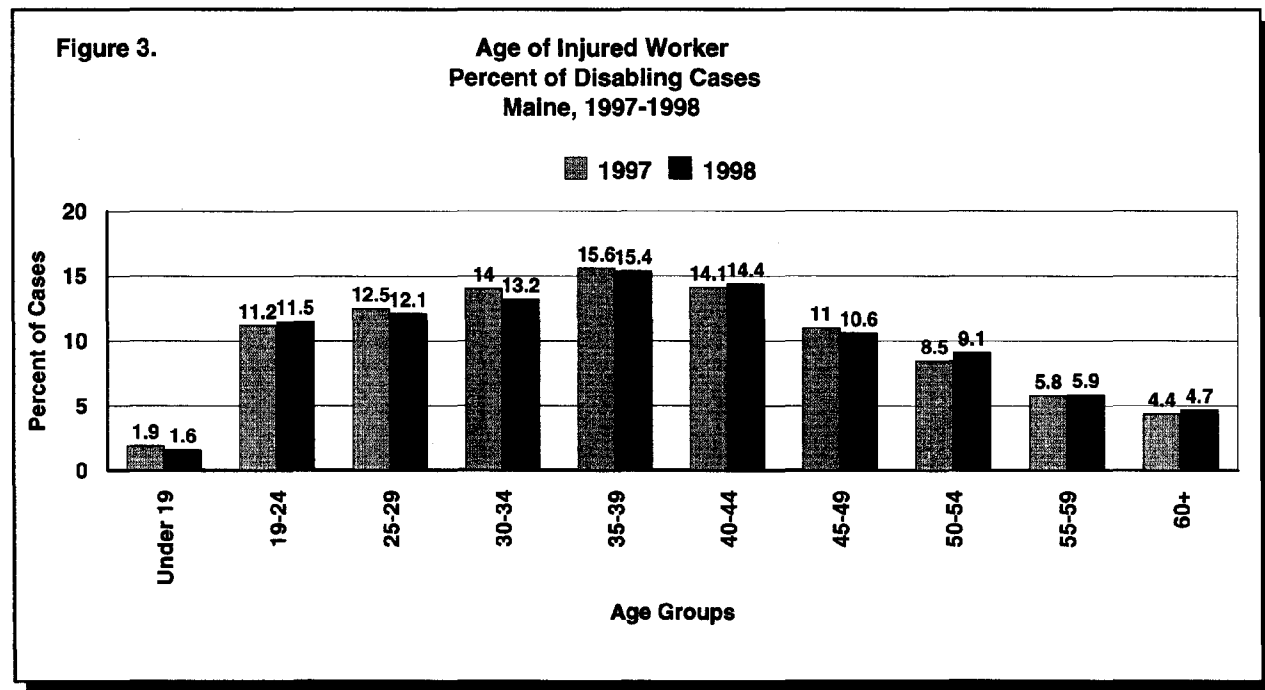
The percentage of cases in each age category is fairly consistent for 1997 and 1998, with the greatest number of cases occurring in the 35-39 age group. Age

data has not been available for the past few years. See Part IV on page 41 for an In-depth Study of Injuries and Illnesses by Age Groups for 1998.

Table 2. Age of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine 1997-1998

Age of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases				
	Total	1997		1998	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	24,946	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
Under 19	429	231	1.9	198	1.6
19-24	2,832	1,381	11.2	1,451	11.5
25-29	3,060	1,541	12.5	1,519	12.1
30-34	3,399	1,735	14.0	1,664	13.2
35-39	3,874	1,934	15.6	1,940	15.4
40-44	3,550	1,746	14.1	1,804	14.4
45-49	2,695	1,362	11.0	1,333	10.6
50-54	2,193	1,055	8.5	1,138	9.1
55-59	1,454	712	5.8	742	5.9
60+	1,127	542	4.4	585	4.7
Unknown age	327	136	1.1	197	1.6

The chart below shows that injuries and illnesses occur most often to employees between the ages of 30 and 44, who reported 43% of all disabling cases in 1998.

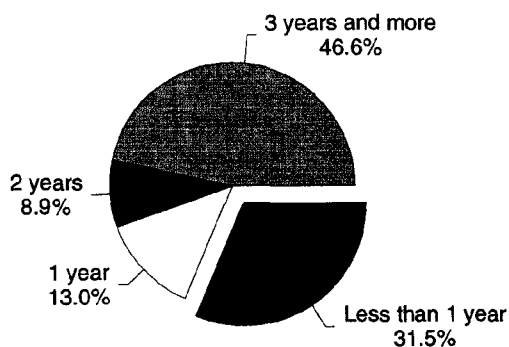


Length of Service

Table 3 depicts the length of employment at the time the work-related injury or illness occurred. The number of workers who were injured within the first year with their current employer rose to 37.1% in 1998

from the seven-year average of 31.5%. This data may indicate that inexperience with the new job could contribute to the injury or illness.

**Figure 4. Length of Service
Percent of Disabling Cases
Maine, 1990-1997**



**Figure 5. Length of Service
Percent of Disabling Cases
Maine, 1998**

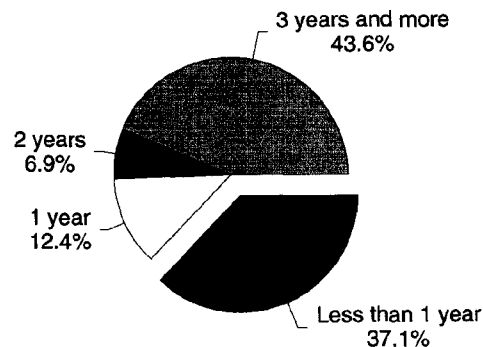


Table 3. Length of Service of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Length of Service of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
Under 1 Year	3,920	32.3	4,359	35.2	4,663	37.1
> 1 but < 2 Years	1,418	11.7	1,351	10.9	1,557	12.4
> 2 but < 3 Years	909	7.5	928	7.5	862	6.9
3-4 Years	1,095	9.0	1,129	9.1	1,113	8.9
5-9 Years	2,267	18.7	2,058	16.6	1,775	14.1
10-14 Years	917	7.6	955	7.7	1,164	9.3
15-19 Years	600	5.0	647	5.2	526	4.2
20 Years and Above	580	4.8	655	5.3	638	5.1
Unknown	415	3.4	293	2.4	273	2.2

Key point: The number of new hires who got injured on the job is on the rise. In 1998, 4,663 workers who had been with their current employer less than one year lost time due to a work-related injury or illness. This is nearly 2% higher than the previous year. Over 56% of all injured workers losing time in 1998 had been with their current employer less than 3 years.

Part II

Characteristics of the Employer

Ownership 10

Industry 11

Insurance Type 13

County of Occurrence 14

Ownership

In 1998, employees who worked for private employers accounted for 87.2% of all disabling *First Reports*. These employers comprise 85.9% of Maine's total employment.

Disabling work-related injuries and illnesses increased one percentage point from 1997 to 1998 while employment rose only 0.2 percentage point. Disabling work-related injuries and illnesses to public sector employees dropped one percentage point in that time period while employment dropped only 0.2 percentage point.

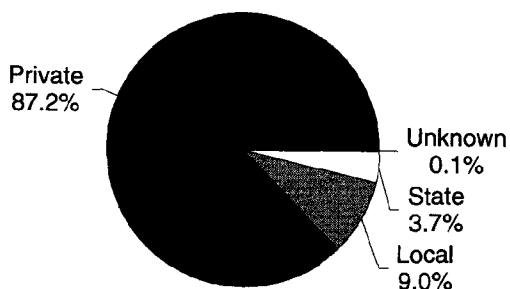
Table 4. Ownership of Employers, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Ownership of Employers	Disabling Cases								
	1996			1997			1998		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplmt
Total	12,121	100.0	100.0	12,375	100.0	100.0	12,571	100.0	100.0
* Private Sector	10,454	86.2	86.5	10,670	86.2	85.7	10,951	87.2	85.9
* Public Sector	1,663	13.7	13.5	1,694	13.7	14.3	1,604	12.7	14.1
Local Government	1,151	9.5	9.4	1,181	9.5	10.2	1,136	9.0	10.1
State Government	512	4.2	4.1	513	4.2	4.1	468	3.7	4.0
* Unknown	4	0.1	---	11	0.1	---	16	0.1	---

*Lines add up to total. Local and State Government add up to the Public Sector.

Source: Employment from Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services.

**Figure 6. Ownership of Employers
Percent of Disabling Cases
Maine, 1998**



Key point: Private sector employees who got injured on the job in 1998 accounted for 87.2% (10,951) of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in Maine that year.

Industry

In 1998, the Manufacturing Industry accounted for 16.1% of Maine's employment, and 20.0% of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses. The Services Industry accounted for 28.4% of Maine's employ-

ment, and 22.8% of the disabling cases. Table 5 shows the number and percentage of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses as well as the percentages of Maine's total employment from 1996 to 1998.

Table 5. Major Industrial Division, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employment, Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Industry	Disabling Cases								
	1996			1997			1998		
	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplt	Number Reports	Percent Reports	Percent Emplt
Total	12,121	100.0	100.0	12,375	100.0	100.0	12,571	100.0	100.0
* Total Public Sector	1,663	13.7	14.0	1,697	13.8	14.3	1,604	12.8	14.1
* Total Private Sector	10,454	86.2	86.5	10,670	86.2	85.7	10,951	87.1	85.9
70-89 Services	2,638	21.8	28.4	2,734	22.1	29.0	2,864	22.8	28.4
80 Health Services	1,051	9.3	9.6	1,070	8.6	9.7	1,122	8.4	10.0
20-39 Manufacturing	2,665	22.0	16.4	2,669	21.6	16.6	2,518	20.0	16.1
37 Transportation	602	4.7	2.1	627	5.1	2.0	573	4.6	2.1
24 Lumber & Wood	435	3.6	1.9	442	3.6	1.9	434	3.5	2.0
20 Food	275	2.5	1.2	333	2.7	1.2	305	2.4	1.1
26 Paper	318	1.9	2.7	278	2.2	2.7	227	1.8	2.6
31 Leather	210	1.5	1.4	173	1.4	1.4	179	1.4	1.3
52-59 Retail Trade	2,112	17.4	20.9	2,149	17.4	20.7	2,321	18.5	21.3
58 Eating & Drink	537	4.3	6.6	522	4.2	6.4	521	4.1	6.5
54 Food Stores	468	4.6	3.8	515	4.2	3.6	553	4.4	4.0
15-17 Construction	1,017	8.4	4.3	982	7.9	4.4	1,048	8.3	4.6
17 Specialty trades	565	4.8	2.6	591	4.8	2.6	583	4.6	2.8
50-51 Wholesale Trade	753	6.2	4.8	817	6.6	4.8	859	6.8	4.9
51 Nondurable Goods	475	4.8	2.4	516	4.2	2.5	577	4.6	2.5
50 Durable Goods	278	2.3	2.4	301	2.4	2.3	282	2.2	2.4
40-49 Transport/Pub.Util	774	6.4	4.2	806	6.5	4.2	795	6.3	4.2
42 Trucking/Warehouse	480	3.4	1.4	416	3.4	1.4	407	3.2	1.5
60-67 Fin/Ins/R.Estate	215	1.8	4.8	246	2.0	5.0	268	2.1	5.2
01-09 Agr/Fish/Forest	271	2.2	1.2	264	2.1	1.2	261	2.1	1.2
Other and Unknown	9	0.1	---	3	0.0	---	17	0.1	---
*Unknown industry	4	0.0	0	8	0.0	0.0	16	0.1	0.0

* Lines add up to total. The 2-digit SIC groups in bold add up to Total Private Sector. Subgroups listed are those with highest disabling injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

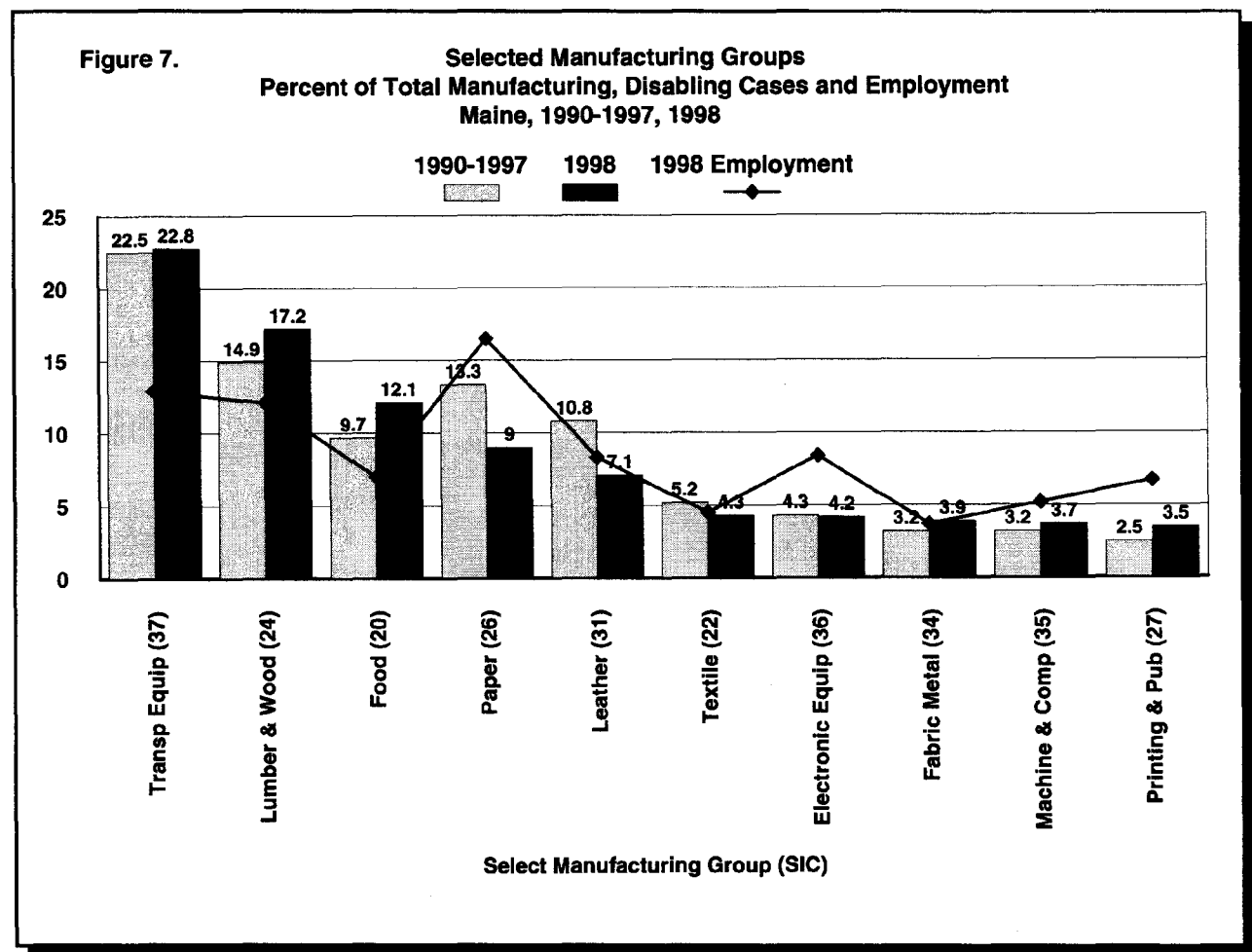
Source: Employment from Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services.

The Manufacturing Industry is divided into 20 major groups. Figure 7 shows the 10 major groups in manufacturing with the highest percentages of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses for 1998. Also shown are the average percentages of total manufacturing disabling cases from 1990-1997. By comparing the 1998 percentages with the 1990-1997 average percentages, we are able to see if the current year's injuries are consistent with the 8-year average. The 1998 average employment for these same manufacturing groups is also depicted by the black line.

Employees in the manufacturing of Transportation Equipment reported 23.9% of all disabling manufactur-

ing injuries and illnesses in 1998, but accounted for only 13% of all Maine manufacturing employment. This reflects an increase of only 0.2 percentage point from the 1990-1997 trend of disabling cases and a one percentage point increase in employment.

Employees in the Paper Industry accounted for 16.5% of Maine's manufacturing employment but reported only 15.3% of the disabling cases in the manufacturing section. This reflects a drop of 6.3 percentage points from the 8-year trend of disabling cases. Employment in the Paper Industry decreased by only 0.2 percentage point from 1997 to 1998.



Insurance Type

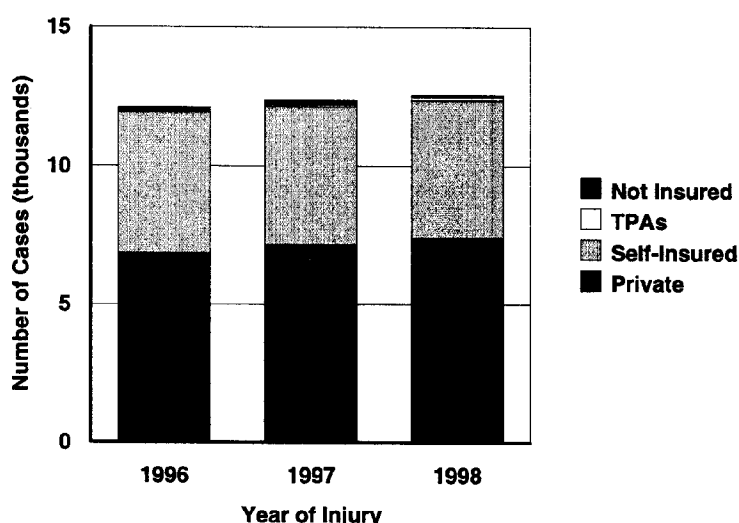
In 1998, 39.5% of the employees who reported a disabling work-related injury or illness in Maine worked for employers who were self-insured. However, only 6% of Maine's companies who pay workers' compensation insurance are self-insured. This large difference may be due, in part, to the fact that the self-insured employers are usually the large companies. TPA (Third Party Administrator) insurance companies are

on the rise in Maine. A TPA is when the carrier, self-insured employer, or self-insured group has subcontracted the claims adjustment to another firm, which specializes in adjusting workers' compensation claims. Employees getting injured who are insured through a TPA have gone from 50 cases in 1996, to 106 cases in 1998. This shows there may be a shift in the type of workers' compensation insurance employers have.

Table 6. Insurer Type, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Employers, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Insurer Type	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
Private	6,827	56.3	7,146	57.7	7,401	58.9
Self-Insured	5,101	42.1	4,987	40.3	4,958	39.5
TPA	50	0.4	69	0.6	106	0.8
Not Insured	143	1.2	173	1.4	106	0.8

**Figure 8. Insurer Type
Number of Disabling Cases
Maine, 1998**



Key point: 7,401 (58.9%) workers who lost time due to a work-related injury or illness in 1998 worked for companies who had insurance through a private insurance company.

County of Occurrence

Figure 9 shows the distribution of disabling work-related injuries by county in 1998. Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot and York counties had the highest number of cases. The same counties also had the highest average employment for that year. Dividing the percentage of reports by the percentage

of employment gives a ratio of injury to employment and thus, provides a better perspective. Figure 10 shows the ratio of injuries to employment for 1998. Androscoggin, Knox, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York counties had ratios above 1.00 which may indicate higher hazard workplaces.

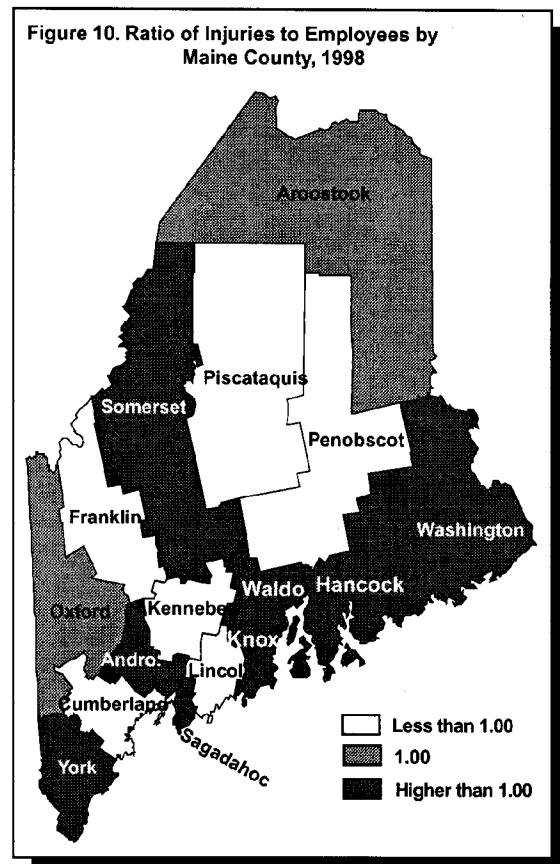
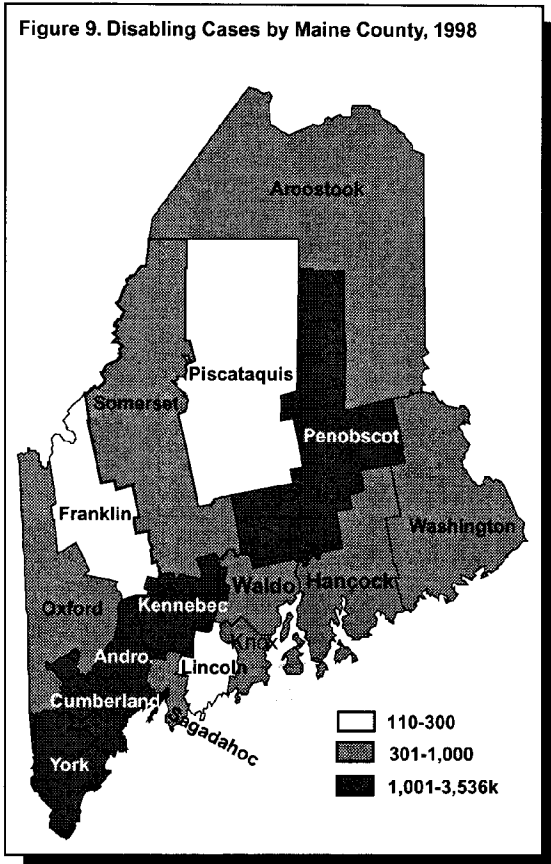


Table 7. County of Occurrence, Employment and Disabling Cases, Percent and Ratio, Maine, 1996-1998

County of Injury	Disabling Cases								
	1996			1997			1998		
	Percent Emplmt	Percent Reports	Ratio	Percent Emplmt	Percent Reports	Ratio	Percent Emplmt	Percent Reports	Ratio
Total	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00
Androscoggin	8.1	8.2	1.01	8.0	8.5	1.06	8.1	8.6	1.06
Aroostook	5.3	5.0	0.94	5.2	5.2	1.00	5.2	5.2	1.00
Cumberland	27.9	28.1	1.01	28.6	28.1	0.98	28.4	26.3	0.92
Franklin	2.2	1.8	0.82	2.1	1.7	0.81	2.1	2.0	0.95
Hancock	3.7	3.5	0.95	3.8	3.4	0.89	3.8	3.9	1.02
Kennebec	10.2	9.7	0.95	10.2	9.4	0.92	9.9	9.5	0.95
Knox	3.3	3.0	0.91	3.0	3.0	1.00	3.0	3.1	1.03
Lincoln	1.9	1.5	0.79	1.9	1.6	0.84	1.9	1.7	0.89
Oxford	3.2	3.1	0.97	3.2	3.4	1.06	3.2	3.2	1.00
Penobscot	11.9	10.6	0.89	11.8	10.0	0.85	11.8	10.3	0.87
Piscataquis	1.1	1.0	0.91	1.1	0.9	0.82	1.1	0.8	0.72
Sagadahoc	2.8	5.5	1.96	2.6	5.8	2.23	2.7	5.4	2.00
Somerset	3.4	3.4	1.00	3.4	3.1	0.91	3.3	3.5	1.06
Waldo	1.6	1.5	0.94	1.6	1.8	1.13	1.7	2.5	1.47
Washington	2.1	2.4	1.14	2.1	2.5	1.19	2.1	2.4	1.14
York	10.1	10.2	1.01	10.0	10.2	1.02	10.0	10.2	1.02
*Other	1.2	1.4	1.17	1.4	1.4	0.64	1.7	1.3	0.76

*Other includes Other State, Canada, and Unknown locations

Part III

Characteristics of the Incident

<i>Month</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Day of the Week</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Nature of Injury or Illness</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Part of Body</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Source of Injury or Illness</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Event or Exposure</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Nature & Part Combination</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Nature & Event or Exposure Combination</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Nature & Source Combination</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Source & Event or Exposure Combination</i>	<i>39</i>

Month

The percent of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses per month ranged from a low of 7.2% (November) to a high of 9.5% (January and August). See Table 8 for details.

In 1998, Maine's employment rose 9.4% going from 520,000 in January to 569,000 in December, peaking in September with 576,000 as shown in Figure 11.

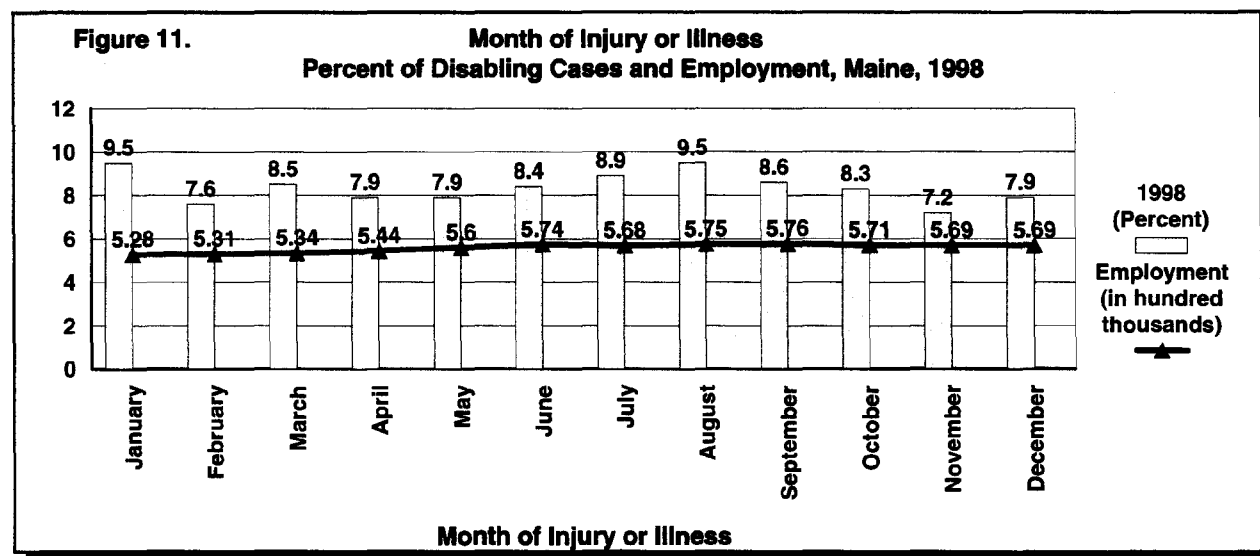


Table 8. Month of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Month of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
January	1,140	9.4	1,157	9.3	1,191	9.5
February	1,027	8.5	963	7.8	951	7.6
March	1,002	8.3	1,024	8.3	1,064	8.5
April	936	7.7	922	7.5	988	7.9
May	952	7.9	1,026	8.3	995	7.9
June	949	7.8	1,044	8.4	1,051	8.4
July	1,087	9.0	1,047	8.5	1,125	8.9
August	1,171	9.7	1,056	8.5	1,188	9.5
September	985	8.1	1,108	9.0	1,077	8.6
October	1,110	9.2	1,117	9.0	1,047	8.3
November	917	7.6	976	7.9	902	7.2
December	845	7.0	935	7.6	992	7.9

Day of the Week

In 1998, 88.0% of all disabling injuries and illnesses occurred on weekdays, a slight decrease from the 1990-1997 trend of 88.2%.

(20.7%) cases, a slight increase from the 1990-1997 trend of 19.8% as shown in Figure 12.

See Table 9 for details.

In 1998, the highest number of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses occurred on Mondays with 2,597

Figure 12.

Day of the Injury or Illness
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1990-1997, 1998

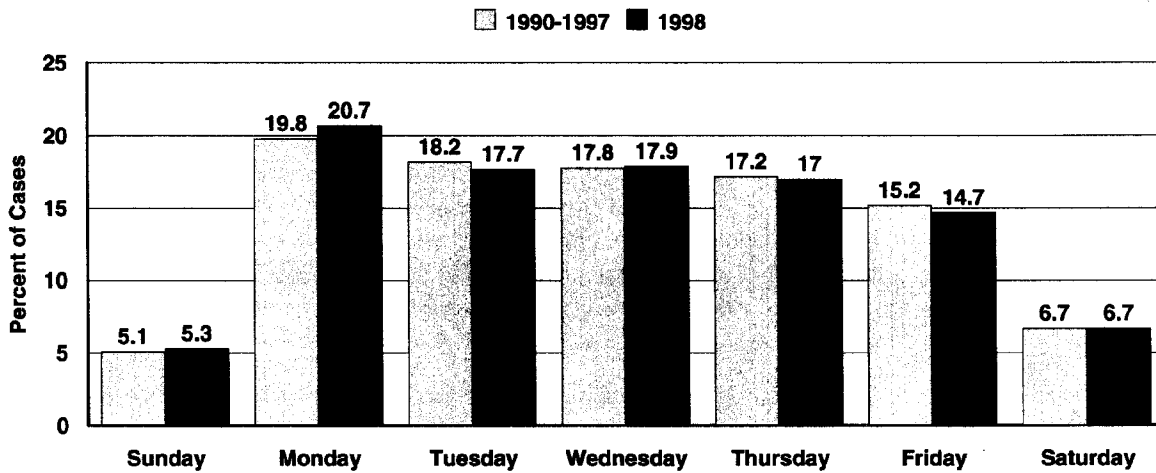


Table 9. Day of the Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Day of Week of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
Sunday	670	5.5	672	5.4	661	5.3
Monday	2,343	19.3	2,461	19.9	2,597	20.7
Tuesday	2,167	17.9	2,244	18.1	2,227	17.7
Wednesday	2,136	17.6	2,093	16.9	2,252	17.9
Thursday	2,074	17.1	2,080	16.8	2,139	17.0
Friday	1,887	15.6	1,915	15.5	1,849	14.7
Saturday	844	7.0	910	7.4	846	6.7

Nature of Injury or Illness

Nearly 81% (10,160) of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in 1998 resulted from traumatic injuries and disorders, a 5% increase from 1997. Nearly 26% (3,240) of these cases were due to sprains, strains, and tears. 22.8% (2,869) were due to nonspecified pain, sore, hurt (used when *First Reports* are filed with vague descriptions of the injury). Generally, a **traumatic injury or illness is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure**. Figure 13 shows the break-

down of all the disabling injuries and illnesses by the nature of the injury. Figure 14 shows the different kinds of traumatic injuries for 1998, which accounted for 80.8% of all disabling cases. Sprains, strains, tears and pain, sore hurt accounted for 48.8% of all disabling traumatic injuries for 1998. Figure 15 shows the top five codes used for the nature of injuries and illnesses for 1993-1998. See Table 10 on page 21 for details.

Figure 13. Nature of Injury or Illness
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

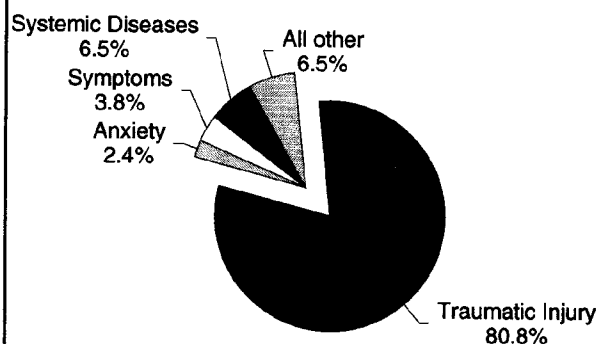


Figure 14. Traumatic Injuries
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

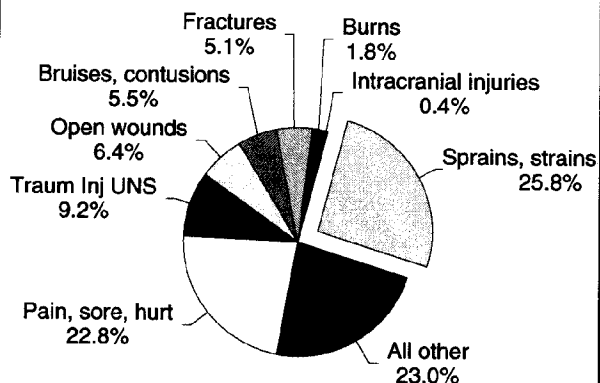


Figure 15. Top Six Nature of Injuries
Percent of Total Disabling Cases, Maine, 1993-1998

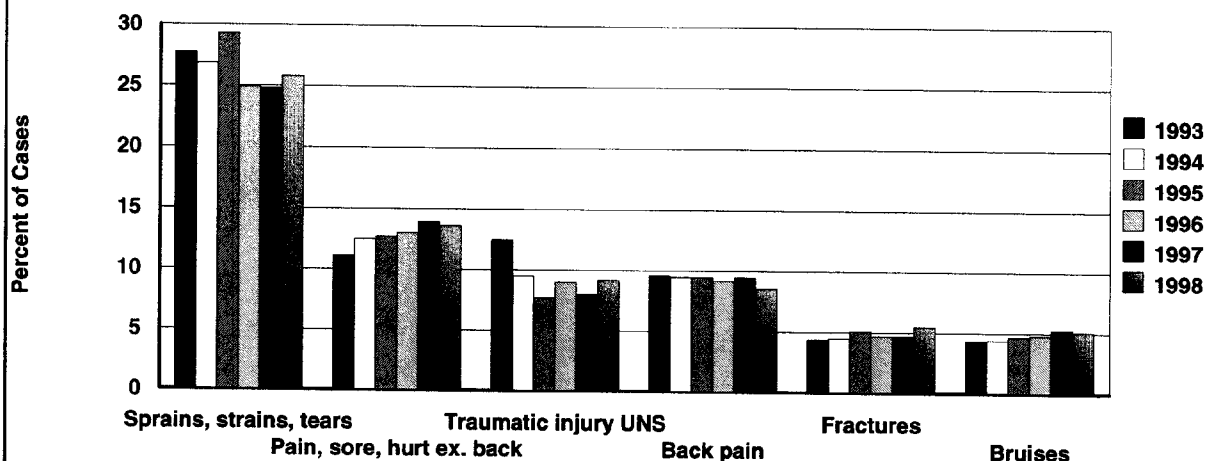


Table 10. Nature of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
*Traumatic Injuries & Disorders	9,579	79.0	9,684	78.3	10,160	80.8
Traumatic injuries-muscles/tendons/lig/joint	3,019	24.9	3,068	24.8	3,240	25.8
Sprains, strains, tears	3,018	24.9	3,068	24.8	3,240	25.8
Other traumatic injuries & disorders	2,800	23.1	2,999	24.2	2,900	23.1
Electrocutions, electric shocks	11	0.1	12	0.1	14	0.1
Other poisonings & toxic effects	28	0.2	19	0.2	17	0.1
Animal or insect bites, venomous	17	0.1	9	0.1	7	0.1
Nonspecified injuries & disorders	2,758	22.8	2,967	24.0	2,869	22.8
Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,572	13.0	1,720	13.9	1,713	13.7
Back pain, hurt back	1,117	9.2	1,181	9.5	1,075	8.5
Crushing injuries	69	0.6	66	0.5	81	0.6
Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	1,088	9.0	986	8.0	1,162	9.2
Surface wounds & bruises	774	6.4	749	6.1	878	7.0
Bruises, contusions	570	4.7	585	4.7	694	5.5
Foreign bodies-superficial splintr/chip	104	0.9	94	0.8	96	0.8
Abrasions, scratches	93	0.8	68	0.5	85	0.7
Open wounds	728	6.0	764	6.2	797	6.4
Cuts, lacerations	545	4.5	565	4.6	609	4.9
Punctures, except bites	119	1.0	114	0.9	115	0.9
Amputations	39	0.3	58	0.5	50	0.4
Amputations, fingertip	27	0.2	32	0.3	32	0.3
Amputations, except fingertip	12	0.1	26	0.2	18	0.1
Animal or insect bites-nonvenomous	18	0.1	25	0.2	22	0.2
Traumatic injury - bones nerves spinal cord	701	5.8	751	6.1	721	5.8
Fractures	578	4.8	655	5.3	637	5.1
Dislocations	121	1.0	96	0.8	84	0.7
Burns	212	1.7	161	1.3	223	1.8
Heat burns, scalds	141	1.2	104	0.8	160	1.3
Chemical burns	64	0.5	44	0.4	59	0.5
Multiple traumatic injuries & disorders	205	1.7	146	1.2	184	1.5
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	81	0.7	52	0.4	70	0.6
Fractures & other injuries	43	0.4	31	0.3	60	0.5
Sprains & bruises	51	0.4	51	0.4	45	0.4
Intracranial injuries (concussion)	44	0.4	51	0.4	46	0.4

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Table 10. Nature of Injury or Illness (cont.)

Nature of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Systemic Diseases & Disorders	873	7.2	798	6.4	813	6.5
Musculoskel sys/connective tissue disease	353	2.9	333	2.7	305	2.4
Dorsopathies	53	0.4	35	0.3	34	0.3
Rheumatism, except the back	295	2.4	295	2.4	269	2.1
Bursitis	32	0.3	25	0.2	21	0.2
Tendonitis	194	1.6	205	1.7	194	1.5
Ganglion/cystic tumor	13	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1
Rheumatism, except the back, NEC	45	0.4	47	0.4	34	0.3
Digestive system diseases & disorders	186	1.5	134	1.1	157	1.3
Hernia	185	1.5	133	1.1	156	1.2
Nervous system & sense organs diseases	136	1.1	136	1.1	149	1.2
Disorders of peripheral nervous system	109	0.9	109	0.9	116	0.9
Carpal tunnel syndrome	99	0.8	104	0.8	114	0.9
Disorders of the eye, adnexa, vision	24	0.2	18	0.1	26	0.2
Welders flash	18	0.1	16	0.1	23	0.2
Disorders of skin & subcutaneous tissue	76	0.6	79	0.6	74	0.6
Dermatitis	61	0.5	66	0.5	69	0.5
Circulatory system diseases	67	0.6	62	0.5	66	0.5
Ischemic heart disease	47	0.4	47	0.4	51	0.4
Myocardial infarction (heart attack)	40	0.3	41	0.3	46	0.4
Respiratory system diseases	51	0.4	53	0.4	59	0.5
Other systemic diseases & disorders	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0
*Symptoms, Signs, & Ill-Defined Conditions	484	4.0	475	3.8	472	3.8
Chest pain	35	0.3	36	0.3	43	0.3
*Other Diseases, Conditions, & Disorders	260	2.1	264	2.1	306	2.4
Mental disorders or syndromes	260	2.1	262	2.1	305	2.4
Anxiety, stress, neurotic disorders	259	2.1	262	2.1	304	2.4
Neurotic reaction to stress	230	1.9	236	1.9	278	2.2
*Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	27	0.2	27	0.2	22	0.2
*No injury - lost time only	16	0.1	6	0.0	10	0.1
*Neoplasms, Tumors, & Cancer	2	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
*Multiple disorders & Nonclassifiable	880	7.3	1,118	9.0	787	6.3

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified nature of injury

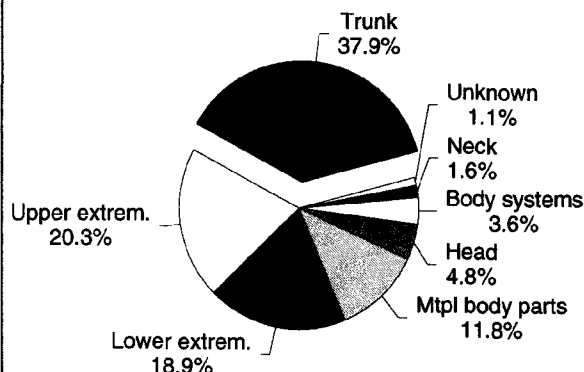
NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for injury described

Part of Body Injured

Table 11 shows the part of the body affected by disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in Maine from 1996 to 1998. There were 4,768 (37.9%) injuries to the trunk in 1998 with 3,011 (24.0%) affecting the back. Figure 16

shows the breakout of all major parts of the body injured in 1998. Figure 17 shows the parts of the trunk affected. Clearly, the back was injured the most frequently, accounting for 61.5% of all injuries to the trunk.

**Figure 16. Part of Body Injured
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998**



**Figure 17. Part of Trunk Injured
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998**

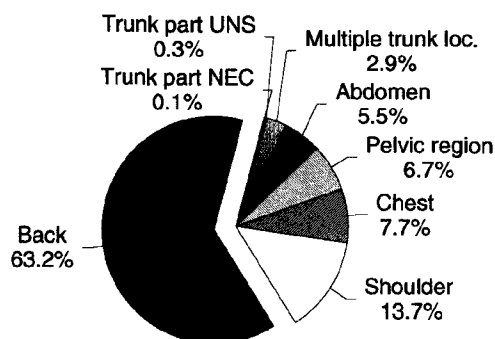


Table 11. Part of Body Injured, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Part of Body	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
*Trunk	4,732	39.0	4,753	38.4	4,768	37.9
Back, including spine, spinal cord	3,070	25.3	3,039	24.6	3,011	24.0
Lumbar region	1,685	13.9	1,527	12.3	1,615	12.8
Back, including spine, spinal cord, UNS	1,069	8.8	1,190	9.6	1,058	8.4
Thoracic region	160	1.3	163	1.3	144	1.2
Multiple back regions	81	0.7	88	0.7	114	0.9
Back, including spine, spinal cord, NEC	38	0.3	33	0.3	37	0.3
Coccygeal region	25	0.2	21	0.2	33	0.3
Sacral region	12	0.1	17	0.1	10	0.1
Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	628	5.2	654	5.3	655	5.2
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	318	2.6	330	2.7	368	2.9
Chest, except internal location	222	1.8	228	1.8	257	2.1
Abdomen	295	2.4	234	1.9	261	2.1
Pelvic region	257	2.1	297	2.4	319	2.5
Groin	147	1.2	171	1.4	179	1.4
Hip(s)	81	0.7	92	0.7	105	0.8
Multiple trunk locations	146	1.2	190	1.5	136	1.1

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Table 11. Part of Body Injured (cont.)

Part of Body	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Upper extremities	2,426	20.0	2,549	20.6	2,551	20.3
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	675	5.6	760	6.1	726	5.8
Arm(s)	523	4.3	561	4.5	540	4.3
Elbow(s)	209	1.7	221	1.8	199	1.6
Arm(s), UNS	145	1.2	169	1.4	147	1.2
Forearm(s)	90	0.7	91	0.7	99	0.8
Upper arm(s)	35	0.3	34	0.3	49	0.4
Multiple arm(s) locations	42	0.3	46	0.4	44	0.4
Wrist(s)	516	4.3	516	4.2	537	4.3
Hand(s), except finger(s)	378	3.1	414	3.3	422	3.4
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	74	0.6	46	0.4	61	0.5
Hand(s) and finger(s)	45	0.4	40	0.3	40	0.3
Hand(s) and arm(s)	29	0.2	32	0.3	24	0.2
Multiple upper extremities locations NEC	180	1.5	176	1.4	190	1.5
Multiple upper extremities locations	328	2.7	294	2.4	316	2.5
*Lower extremities	2,229	18.4	2,356	19.0	2,375	18.9
Leg(s)	1,191	9.8	1,245	10.1	1,283	10.2
Knee(s)	830	6.8	907	7.3	920	7.3
Leg(s), UNS	130	1.1	128	1.0	142	1.1
Lower leg(s)	127	1.0	100	0.8	139	1.1
Thigh(s)	59	0.5	74	0.6	57	0.5
Multiple leg(s) locations	41	0.3	35	0.3	25	0.2
Ankle(s)	467	3.9	494	4.0	551	4.4
Foot(feet), except toe(s)	386	3.2	364	2.9	348	2.8
Foot(feet), except toe(s), UNS	236	1.9	243	2.0	162	1.3
Multiple foot(feet) locations	51	0.4	39	0.3	99	0.8
Sole(s)	77	0.6	62	0.5	53	0.4
Foot(feet), NEC	21	0.2	19	0.2	32	0.3
Toe(s), toenail(s)	103	0.8	118	1.0	103	0.8
Multiple lower extremities locations	81	0.7	133	1.1	90	0.7
*Multiple Body Parts	1,451	12.0	1,394	11.3	1,486	11.8
*Head	548	4.5	554	4.5	602	4.8
Face	372	3.1	354	2.9	379	3.0
Eye(s)	265	2.2	249	2.0	267	2.1
Cranial region, including skull	91	0.8	91	0.7	108	0.9
Brain	50	0.4	57	0.5	57	0.5
Scalp	37	0.3	30	0.2	46	0.4
Head, UNS	68	0.6	90	0.7	91	0.7
Ear(s)	12	0.1	15	0.1	12	0.1
Multiple head locations	4	0.0	4	0.0	8	0.1
*Body Systems	405	3.3	413	3.3	454	3.6
*Neck, Including Throat	237	2.0	238	1.9	203	1.6
*Other Body Parts and Nonclassifiable	93	0.8	118	1.0	132	1.0

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified nature of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for injury described

Source of Injury or Illness

The source of the injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion or exposure that directly produced or affected the injury or illness. In 1998, the category of Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals was the source of injury in 3,818 (30.4%) cases as shown in Figure 18. Figure 19 takes a closer look at the Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals category, showing that

71.8% of those injured in this category were due to the person injured. Person injured is used when the injury occurred because of the worker's bodily motion, such as sitting, standing, reaching, or from a physical condition such as heart attack or stress. This code can only be used when no overexertion is involved. See Table 12 on page 26 for details.

Figure 18.

**Source of Injury or Illness
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998**

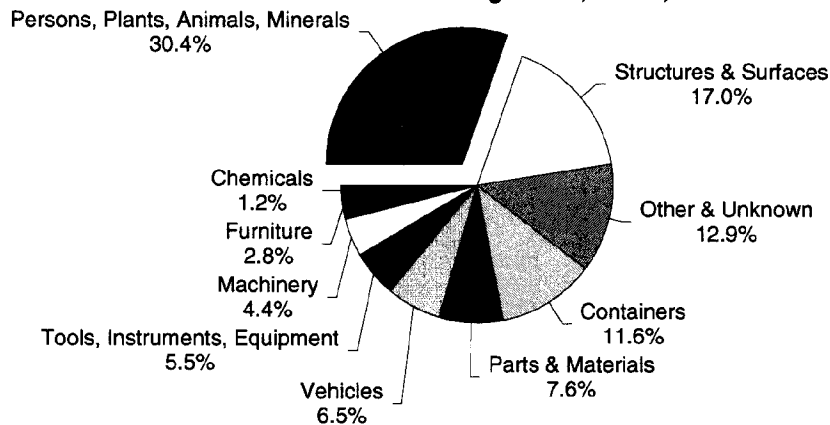


Figure 19.

**Persons, Plants, Animals, Minerals
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998**

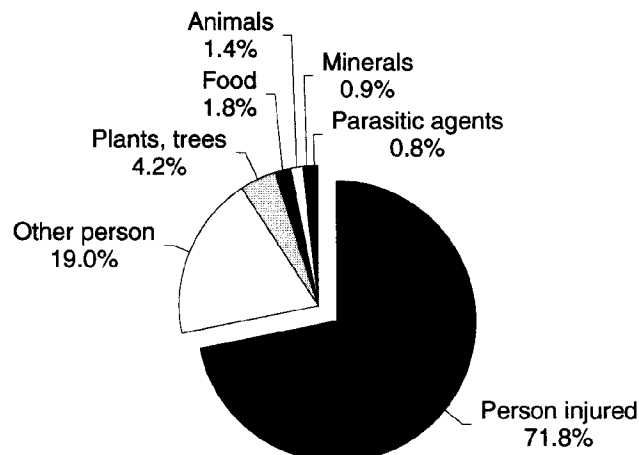


Table 12. Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
*Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals	3,778	31.2	3,729	30.1	3,818	30.4
Person--injured or ill worker	2,737	22.6	2,739	22.1	2,743	21.8
Bodily motion/position of inj worker	2,349	19.4	2,342	18.9	2,305	18.3
Bodily conditions of injured, ill worker	388	3.2	397	3.2	438	3.5
Person--othr than injured/ill worker	704	5.8	672	5.4	725	5.8
Health care patient/resdt hlth care fac	526	4.3	513	4.1	570	4.5
Person--othr than injured/ill wkr, NEC	150	1.2	137	1.1	130	1.0
Co-worker, former co-worker of inj wkr	26	0.2	18	0.1	24	0.2
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processd	113	0.9	113	0.9	161	1.3
Trees, logs	82	0.7	83	0.7	113	0.9
Plants, trees,vegetation-not proces NEC	12	0.1	16	0.1	31	0.2
Food products--fresh or processed	55	0.5	57	0.5	70	0.6
Fats, oils	11	0.1	15	0.1	29	0.2
Animals and animal products	79	0.7	64	0.5	54	0.4
Mammals, except humans	31	0.3	31	0.3	29	0.2
Dogs	19	0.2	13	0.1	19	0.2
Insects/arachnids-spider/tick/scorpion	17	0.1	9	0.1	12	0.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	45	0.4	50	0.4	34	0.3
Rocks, crushed stone	37	0.3	47	0.4	31	0.2
Infectious and parasitic agents	44	0.4	34	0.3	31	0.3
Infectious and parasitic agents, NEC	17	0.1	11	0.1	11	0.1
Viruses	12	0.1	4	0.0	10	0.1
*Structures and Surfaces	1,965	16.2	2,120	17.1	2,142	17.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,648	13.6	1,819	14.7	1,857	14.8
Ground	531	4.4	562	4.5	651	5.2
Floors	570	4.7	659	5.3	637	5.1
Stairs, steps	163	1.3	162	1.3	171	1.4
Stairs, steps--indoors	59	0.5	64	0.5	70	0.6
Stairs, steps--outdoors	41	0.3	36	0.3	43	0.3
Parking lots	133	1.1	154	1.2	128	1.0
Other floors, walkways, ground surfaces	68	0.6	73	0.6	84	0.7
Ramps, runways, loading docks	60	0.5	65	0.5	78	0.6
Sidewalks, paths, outdoor walkways	66	0.5	68	0.5	46	0.4
Other structural elements	260	2.1	245	2.0	246	2.0
Doors	147	1.2	132	1.1	115	0.9
Structures	55	0.5	55	0.4	35	0.3
Scaffolds, staging	18	0.1	17	0.1	10	0.1
Towers, poles	18	0.1	21	0.2	11	0.1
*Other Sources and Nonclassifiable	1,530	12.6	1,765	14.3	1,619	12.9
Other sources, NEC	269	2.2	331	2.7	249	2.0
Scrap, waste, debris	176	1.5	162	1.3	202	1.6
Chips, particles, splinters	157	1.3	146	1.2	175	1.4
Metal chips, particles	46	0.4	35	0.3	49	0.4
Steam, vapors, liquids, NEC	48	0.4	46	0.4	59	0.5
Liquids	33	0.3	39	0.3	43	0.3
Atmospheric and environmental conditions	51	0.4	45	0.4	55	0.4
Fire, flame, smoke	28	0.2	21	0.2	28	0.2

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Table 12. Source of Injury or Illness (cont.)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Apparel and textiles	28	0.2	39	0.3	41	0.3
Clothing and shoes	21	0.2	27	0.2	27	0.2
Paper, books, magazines	32	0.3	33	0.3	35	0.3
*Containers	1,400	11.6	1,369	11.1	1,455	11.6
Containers--nonpressurized	1,002	8.3	966	7.8	1,028	8.2
Boxes, crates, cartons	514	4.2	534	4.3	569	4.5
Bags, sacks, totes	147	1.2	117	0.9	125	1.0
Buckets, baskets, pails	86	0.7	71	0.6	87	0.7
Pots, pans, trays	91	0.8	77	0.6	68	0.5
Barrels, kegs, drums	41	0.3	54	0.4	48	0.4
Cans	36	0.3	16	0.1	30	0.2
Tanks, bins, vats	33	0.3	32	0.3	28	0.2
Containers--variable restraint	183	1.5	173	1.4	190	1.5
Reels, rolls	89	0.7	87	0.7	91	0.7
Packages, parcels	51	0.4	53	0.4	66	0.5
Bundles, bales	38	0.3	31	0.3	32	0.3
Skids, pallets	79	0.7	91	0.7	89	0.7
Containers--pressurized	69	0.6	70	0.6	84	0.7
Hoses	45	0.4	40	0.3	37	0.3
*Parts and Materials	982	8.1	917	7.4	957	7.6
Building materials--solid elements	542	4.5	508	4.1	499	4.0
Wood, lumber	188	1.6	180	1.5	191	1.5
Dimensional lumber: 2x4, 2x3, etc.	102	0.8	83	0.7	103	0.8
Structural metal materials	192	1.6	181	1.5	150	1.2
Bars, rods, reinforcing bar (rebar)	30	0.2	30	0.2	25	0.2
Beams	23	0.2	19	0.2	14	0.1
Pipes, ducts, tubing	81	0.7	87	0.7	76	0.6
Metal pipe, tubing	67	0.6	65	0.5	66	0.5
Othr bldg materials-solid elements	44	0.4	27	0.2	36	0.3
Bricks, blocks, structural stone	30	0.2	25	0.2	35	0.3
Machine, tool, and electric parts	170	1.4	128	1.0	171	1.4
Machine and appliance parts	101	0.8	62	0.5	121	1.0
Electric parts	39	0.3	39	0.3	37	0.3
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	120	1.0	129	1.0	134	1.1
Fasteners	68	0.6	70	0.6	79	0.6
Nails, brads, tacks	52	0.4	51	0.4	54	0.4
Ropes, ties	36	0.3	47	0.4	44	0.4
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	117	1.0	105	0.8	114	0.9
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	57	0.5	50	0.4	60	0.5
Engine parts and accessories	27	0.2	24	0.2	28	0.2
*Vehicles	745	6.1	757	6.1	822	6.5
Highway vehicle, motorized	458	3.8	483	3.9	495	3.9
Truck	174	1.4	162	1.3	184	1.5
Semitrailer, tractor trailer	45	0.4	37	0.3	47	0.4
Automobile	151	1.2	164	1.3	167	1.3
Van--passenger or light delivery	16	0.1	10	0.1	32	0.3
Bus	24	0.2	29	0.2	20	0.2
Plant or industrial powered vehicles	51	0.4	55	0.4	77	0.6
Forklift	39	0.3	47	0.4	68	0.5

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Table 12. Source of Injury or Illness (cont.)

Source of Injury	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Plant/industrial vehicle-nonpowered	196	1.6	177	1.4	213	1.7
Cart, dolly, handtruck	117	1.0	98	0.8	128	1.0
*Tools, Instruments, and Equipment	642	5.3	655	5.3	686	5.5
Handtools--nonpowered	320	2.6	365	2.9	331	2.6
Cutting handtools--nonpowered	133	1.1	145	1.2	141	1.1
Knives	77	0.6	80	0.6	111	0.9
Other handtools--nonpowered	60	0.5	78	0.6	73	0.6
Digging handtools--nonpowered	62	0.5	66	0.5	62	0.5
Striking/nailing handtools-nonpowered	24	0.2	34	0.3	31	0.2
Hammers	15	0.1	25	0.2	25	0.2
Handtools--powered	142	1.2	125	1.0	161	1.3
Cutting handtools--powered	31	0.3	29	0.2	43	0.3
Chainsaws--powered	16	0.1	15	0.1	23	0.2
Surfacing handtools--powered	34	0.3	26	0.2	37	0.3
Welding and heating handtools--powered	27	0.2	25	0.2	34	0.3
Welding torches--powered	24	0.2	24	0.2	31	0.2
Boring handtools--powered	23	0.2	21	0.2	22	0.2
Ladders	40	0.3	32	0.3	46	0.4
Tools, instruments, and equipment, UNS	23	0.2	27	0.2	26	0.2
Handtools--power not determined	23	0.2	26	0.2	25	0.2
*Machinery	565	4.7	556	4.5	560	4.4
Heating, cooling, cleaning mach/appliances	75	0.6	93	0.8	98	0.8
Cooling and humidifying mach/appliances	20	0.2	27	0.2	32	0.3
Heating and cooking mach/appliances	33	0.3	34	0.3	30	0.2
Washers, dryers, cleaning mach/appliance	21	0.2	31	0.3	33	0.3
Special process machinery	96	0.8	116	0.9	95	0.8
Food/beverage process mach-specialized	56	0.5	64	0.5	54	0.4
Food slicers	42	0.3	41	0.3	39	0.3
Material handling machinery	79	0.7	69	0.6	81	0.6
Conveyors--powered	22	0.2	22	0.2	21	0.2
Metal, woodworking, special material mach	81	0.7	70	0.6	69	0.5
Sawing machinery--stationary	47	0.4	36	0.3	35	0.3
Construction, logging, and mining mach	50	0.4	47	0.4	55	0.4
Logging/wood processing mach-specializd	20	0.2	22	0.2	24	0.2
Agricultural and garden machinery	28	0.2	22	0.2	25	0.2
Mowing machinery	23	0.2	13	0.1	23	0.2
Miscellaneous machinery	54	0.4	56	0.5	67	0.5
*Furniture and Fixtures	336	2.8	368	3.0	357	2.8
Furniture	195	1.6	210	1.7	230	1.8
Tables, worktables	52	0.4	56	0.5	64	0.5
Beds, bedding, mattresses	26	0.2	32	0.3	36	0.3
Cases, cabinets, racks, shelves	90	0.7	109	0.9	90	0.7
*Chemicals and Chemical Products	178	1.5	139	1.1	155	1.2

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified source of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for source of injury described

Event or Exposure

The event or exposure describes how the source caused the injury or illness. Bodily reaction and exertion were coded as the event in 52.3% (6,574) of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in 1998; 3,744 (29.8%) of these were due to overexertion.

Bodily reaction is used as the event of the injury for bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, running, sitting, standing, walking, and slipping without falling

where there is no overexertion involved. **Overexertion** is used as the event when an excessive physical effort is placed upon the body due to an outside source such as lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying, throwing objects. Figure 20 shows the major categories of the events leading up to the injury. Figure 21 shows the breakout of bodily reaction and exertion. See Table 13 on page 30 for details.

Figure 20.

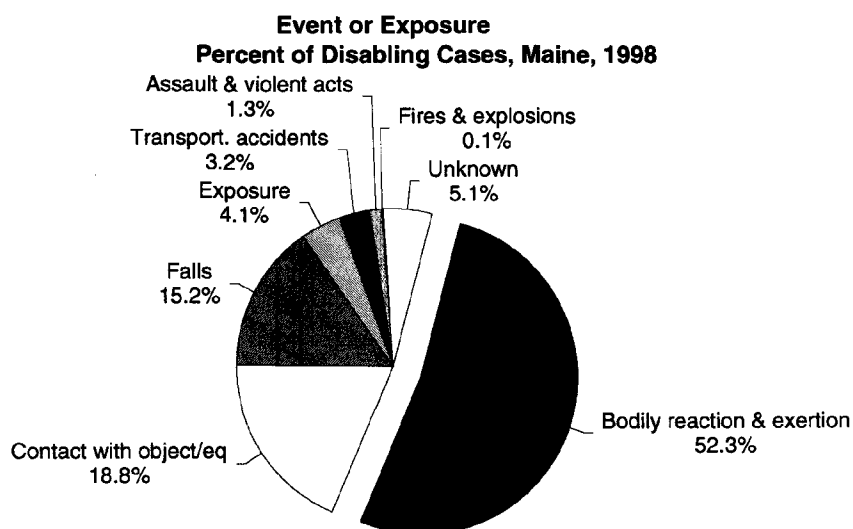


Figure 21.

Bodily Reaction and Exertion
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

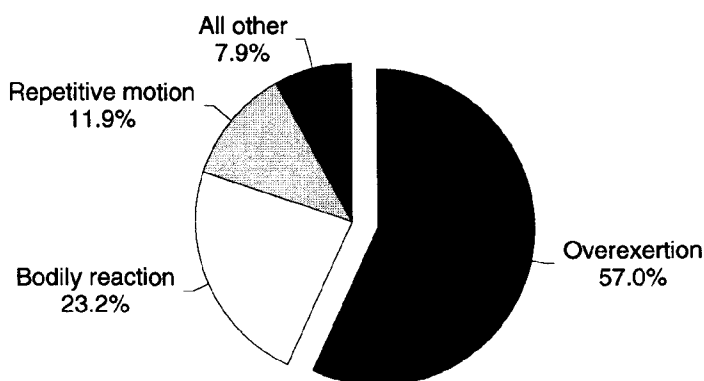


Table 13. Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
*Bodily reaction and exertion	6,571	54.2	6,516	52.7	6,574	52.3
Bodily reaction	1,515	12.5	1,566	12.7	1,527	12.2
Slip, trip, loss of balance-without fall	480	4.0	532	4.3	511	4.1
Bending/climbing/crawling/reaching/twistg	486	4.0	492	4.0	476	3.8
Walking-without other incident	92	0.8	104	0.8	106	0.8
Standing	30	0.2	33	0.3	30	0.2
Sitting	24	0.2	21	0.2	18	0.1
Running without other incident	14	0.1	20	0.2	15	0.1
Overexertion	3,648	30.1	3,678	29.7	3,744	29.8
Overexertion in lifting	1,790	14.8	1,700	13.7	1,799	14.3
Overexertion in pulling/pushing objects	488	4.0	475	3.8	534	4.2
Overexertion holdg/carryg/turng/wieldg ob	390	3.2	304	2.5	344	2.7
Overexertion in throwing objects	36	0.3	43	0.3	33	0.3
Repetitive motion	844	7.0	784	6.3	782	6.2
Typing or keyentry	107	0.9	98	0.8	143	1.1
Repetitive placg/graspg/moving ob ex tool	147	1.2	130	1.1	141	1.1
Repetitive use of tools	79	0.7	81	0.7	78	0.6
Bodily conditions, NEC	372	3.1	389	3.1	427	3.4
*Contact with objects and equipment	2,278	18.8	2,324	18.8	2,360	18.8
Struck by object	1,100	9.1	1,113	9.0	1,140	9.1
Struck by swinging or slipping object	412	3.4	354	2.9	403	3.2
Struck by slipping hand held object	265	2.2	256	2.1	293	2.3
Struck by/slammed in door/gate	65	0.5	50	0.4	52	0.4
Struck by falling object	349	2.9	329	2.7	336	2.7
Struck by rollg/slidg obj on floor/ground	72	0.6	57	0.5	73	0.6
Struck against object	695	5.7	728	5.9	744	5.9
Struck against stationary object	314	2.6	217	1.8	243	1.9
Stepped on object	80	0.7	78	0.6	75	0.6
Struck against moving object	67	0.6	66	0.5	46	0.4
Caught in or compressed by equipment/object	211	1.7	204	1.6	198	1.6
Caught in running equipment or machinery	124	1.0	118	1.0	94	0.8
Rubbed/abraded by friction/pressure	192	1.6	197	1.6	197	1.6
Struck by flying object	77	0.6	87	0.7	91	0.7
Rubbed/abraded by kneeling on surface	44	0.4	60	0.5	51	0.4
Struck by discharged object/substance	46	0.4	48	0.4	48	0.4
Rubbed/abraded/jarred by vibration	34	0.3	19	0.2	20	0.2
*Falls	1,702	14.0	1,809	14.6	1,908	15.2
Fall to lower level	582	4.8	558	4.5	571	4.5
Fall from ladder	122	1.0	128	1.0	129	1.0
Fall from nonmoving vehicle	71	0.6	71	0.6	80	0.6
Fall from scaffold, staging	23	0.2	17	0.1	22	0.2
Fall from roof	18	0.1	14	0.1	19	0.2
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	27	0.2	30	0.2	18	0.1
Fall on same level	1,034	8.5	1,160	9.4	1,250	9.9
Fall to floor, walkway, or other surface	905	7.5	1,063	8.6	1,105	8.8
Fall onto or against objects	126	1.0	97	0.8	144	1.2
Jump to lower level	32	0.3	39	0.3	49	0.4

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Table 13. Event or Exposure (cont.)

Event or Exposure	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Nonclassifiable	530	4.4	742	6.0	636	5.1
*Exposure to harmful substances/environment	507	4.2	426	3.4	521	4.1
Exposure to caustic/noxious substances	312	2.6	276	2.2	298	2.4
Contact with skin or other exposed tissue	126	1.0	119	1.0	132	1.0
Inhalation of substance	101	0.8	101	0.8	109	0.9
Inhalation in confined space	56	0.5	57	0.5	25	0.2
Injections, stings, venomous bites	22	0.2	11	0.1	15	0.1
Contact with temperature extremes	147	1.2	103	0.8	169	1.4
Contact with hot objects or substances	131	1.1	98	0.8	153	1.2
Exposure to radiation	22	0.2	18	0.1	23	0.2
Exposure to welding light	18	0.1	16	0.1	22	0.2
Contact with electric current	16	0.1	19	0.2	17	0.1
*Transportation accidents	357	2.9	400	3.2	397	3.2
Highway accident	236	1.9	235	1.9	221	1.8
Collision between vehicle/mobile equip	156	1.3	187	1.5	160	1.3
Collision-moving in intersection	16	0.1	22	0.2	14	0.1
Collision-moving & standing veh roadway	64	0.5	53	0.4	67	0.5
Veh struck stationary object-side of road	14	0.1	17	0.1	24	0.2
Noncollision accident	47	0.4	23	0.2	28	0.2
Ran off highway - no collision	20	0.2	15	0.1	12	0.1
Nonhighway accident, ex rail, air, water	43	0.4	64	0.5	81	0.6
Noncollision accident	37	0.3	60	0.5	71	0.6
Overtaken	16	0.1	30	0.2	46	0.4
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle	42	0.3	52	0.4	57	0.5
Pedestrian struck by vehicle-in road	11	0.1	19	0.2	10	0.1
Pedestrian struck by vehicle-parking lot	23	0.2	24	0.2	29	0.2
*Assaults and violent acts	159	1.3	140	1.1	159	1.3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s)	136	1.1	113	0.9	135	1.1
Hitting, kicking, beating	44	0.4	41	0.3	55	0.4
Assaults by animals	23	0.2	26	0.2	24	0.2
*Fires and explosions	17	0.1	18	0.1	16	0.1

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified event or exposure

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for event or exposure described

Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker

Figure 22 shows the top four occupations of the employees who lost time due to work-related injuries and illnesses from 1990-1998.

Laborers, except construction laborers, ranked as the number one occupation for losing time due to work-related injuries and illnesses except during 1991 and 1992. Disabling cases among laborers have increased from 6.7% of all disabling cases in 1990 to 7.3% in 1998, but have decreased in the number of injuries by nearly half, going from 1,838 in 1990 to 917 cases in 1998.

Truck drivers went from 5.2% of all lost-time work-related injuries in 1990 to 6.4% in 1998. Currently, it is the second most hazardous occupation in Maine.

Nursing aides ranked the number one occupation for 1991 and 1992 with 1,455 and 1,343 cases, respectively. In 1998, this group had only 689 disabling cases. Much education and training have helped the nursing aides reduce their injuries over the past few years.

Injuries to **janitors and cleaners** have also increased, going from 2.7% (727 cases) of all 1990 lost-time work-related injuries and illnesses to 3.7% (459 cases) in 1998.

These four occupational groups account for 22.9% of all lost-time injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1998. See Table 14 on page 33 for details.

Figure 22.

Top Four Occupations
Percent of Disabling Cases, Maine, 1990-1998

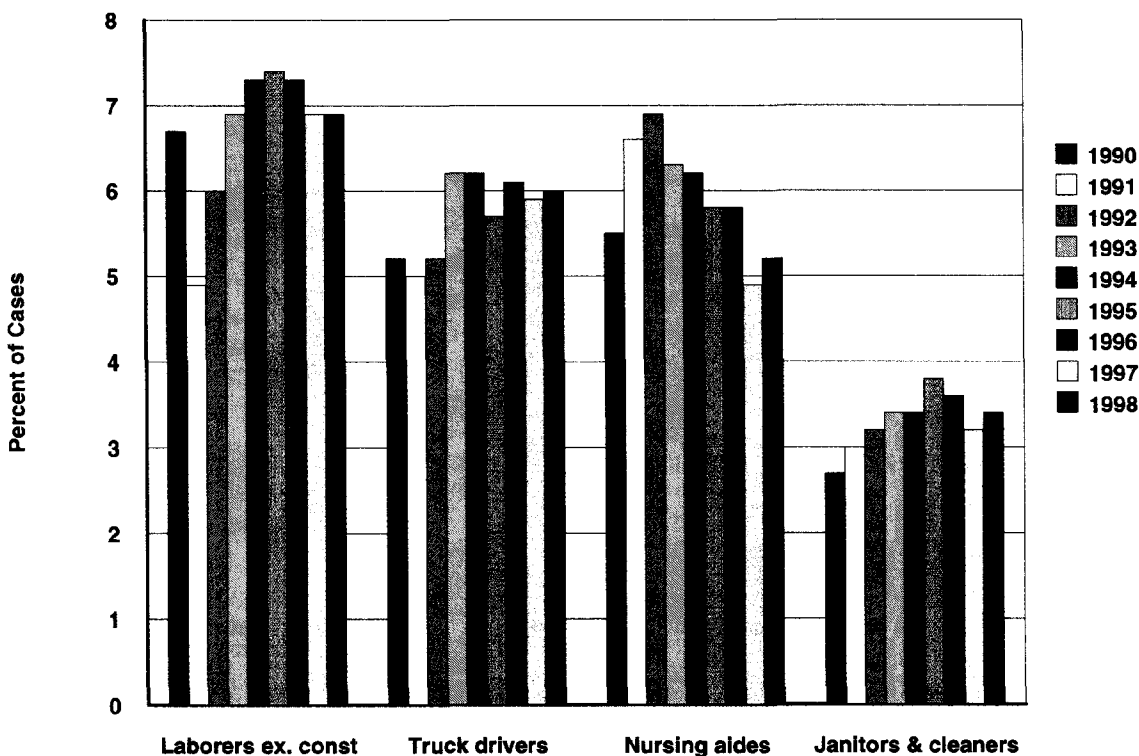


Table 14. Occupation of Injured or Ill Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1996-1998

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,121	100.0	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
*Service Worker	2,212	18.2	2,139	17.3	2,287	18.2
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	700	5.8	659	5.3	689	5.5
Janitors and cleaners	434	3.6	424	3.4	459	3.7
Cooks	209	1.7	209	1.7	221	1.8
Kitchen workers, food preparation	250	2.1	214	1.7	195	1.6
Miscellaneous food preparation occupat'n	77	0.6	113	0.9	161	1.3
Maids and housemen	158	1.3	163	1.3	160	1.3
Health aides, exc. nursing	43	0.4	46	0.4	116	0.9
Waiters and waitresses	80	0.7	88	0.7	61	0.5
Child care workers, NEC	44	0.4	40	0.3	43	0.3
Attendants/amusement/rec facilities	32	0.3	34	0.3	38	0.3
Supervisors-cleaning/bldg service worker	22	0.2	23	0.2	34	0.3
Waiters/waitresses assistants	70	0.6	34	0.3	29	0.2
Supervisors-food prep/service occupation	21	0.2	24	0.2	26	0.2
Bartenders	18	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.1
*Precision Production, Craft or Repair	2,209	18.2	2,166	17.5	2,282	18.2
Carpenters	315	2.6	318	2.6	326	2.6
Automobile mechanics	150	1.2	117	0.9	159	1.3
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter	151	1.2	149	1.2	117	0.9
Not specified mechanics and repairers	1	0.0	1	0.0	115	0.9
Electricians	100	0.8	130	1.1	113	0.9
Specified mechanics and repairers, NEC	169	1.4	191	1.5	92	0.7
Heating/air condition/refrigeration mech	54	0.4	62	0.5	91	0.7
Machinists	51	0.4	70	0.6	84	0.7
Structural metal workers	54	0.4	91	0.7	77	0.6
Supervisor-NEC	49	0.4	41	0.3	66	0.5
Construction trades, NEC	75	0.6	66	0.5	65	0.5
Supervisors, production occupations	55	0.5	52	0.4	64	0.5
Insulation workers	36	0.3	33	0.3	53	0.4
Industrial machinery repairers	69	0.6	75	0.6	50	0.4
Painters, construction and maintenance	54	0.4	44	0.4	49	0.4
Automobile body and related repairers	32	0.3	14	0.1	43	0.3
Bus/truck/stationary engine mechanics	54	0.4	48	0.4	42	0.3
Electrical power installers/repairers	34	0.3	24	0.2	35	0.3
Brickmasons and stonemasons	23	0.2	14	0.1	34	0.3
Electronic repairer communic/industl eq	26	0.2	14	0.1	28	0.2
Millwrights	34	0.3	27	0.2	24	0.2
Roofers	25	0.2	13	0.1	22	0.2
Telephone line installers and repairers	13	0.1	15	0.1	21	0.2
Supervisors-mechanics and repairers	15	0.1	21	0.2	15	0.1
Heavy equipment mechanics	23	0.2	26	0.2	12	0.1

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Table 14. Occupation of Injured Worker (cont.)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Handler, Equipment Cleaner, or Laborer	1,889	15.6	2,001	16.2	2,083	16.6
Laborers-exc. construction	883	7.3	929	7.5	917	7.3
Construction laborers	323	2.7	299	2.4	329	2.6
Stock handlers and baggers	178	1.5	214	1.7	283	2.3
Freight/stock/material handlers, NEC	217	1.8	225	1.8	259	2.1
Hand packers and packagers	84	0.7	104	0.8	89	0.7
Garage/service station related occup	56	0.5	72	0.6	54	0.4
Helpers-construction trades	42	0.3	43	0.3	41	0.3
Machine feeders and offbearers	29	0.2	36	0.3	34	0.3
Garbage collectors	19	0.2	23	0.2	26	0.2
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	23	0.2	28	0.2	25	0.2
Supervisor-handler/eq clean/laborer NEC	20	0.2	20	0.2	21	0.2
*Machine Operator, Assembler or Inspector	1,250	10.3	1,265	10.2	1,223	9.7
Machine operators, not specified	179	1.5	230	1.9	222	1.8
Miscellaneous machine operators, NEC	205	1.7	195	1.6	193	1.5
Welders and cutters	134	1.1	111	0.9	107	0.9
Shoe machine operators	134	1.1	122	1.0	120	1.0
Miscellaneous precision metal workers	60	0.5	72	0.6	75	0.6
Assemblers	70	0.6	66	0.5	74	0.6
Sheet metal workers	53	0.4	57	0.5	69	0.5
Miscellaneous woodworking mach operators	54	0.4	50	0.4	59	0.5
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	82	0.7	80	0.6	55	0.4
Textile sewing machine operators	33	0.3	25	0.2	51	0.4
Laundering/dry cleaning machine operator	30	0.2	54	0.4	44	0.4
Electrical/electronic equip assemblers	53	0.4	38	0.3	43	0.3
Food batchmakers	30	0.2	41	0.3	42	0.3
Production inspector/checker/examiner	37	0.3	50	0.4	37	0.3
Molding and casting machine operators	19	0.2	24	0.2	30	0.2
Sawing machine operators	27	0.2	31	0.3	30	0.2
Printing press operators	23	0.2	21	0.2	24	0.2
Miscellaneous printing machine operators	10	0.1	29	0.2	21	0.2
Butchers and meat cutters	29	0.2	28	0.2	20	0.2
Slicing and cutting machine operators	15	0.1	10	0.1	20	0.2
Bakers	20	0.2	15	0.1	20	0.2
Winding and twisting machine operators	32	0.3	23	0.2	19	0.2
Water/sewage treatment plant operators	23	0.2	17	0.1	16	0.1
Painting and paint spraying machine oper	17	0.1	8	0.1	14	0.1
*Transportation or Material Handler	1,090	9.0	1,164	9.4	1,171	9.3
Truck drivers	744	6.1	795	6.4	800	6.4
Driver-sales workers	91	0.8	82	0.7	100	0.8
Bus drivers	68	0.6	97	0.8	71	0.6
Operating engineers	62	0.5	56	0.5	58	0.5
Industrial truck/tractor equip operators	51	0.4	46	0.4	50	0.4
Misc material moving equipment operators	31	0.3	45	0.4	50	0.4

continued on next page

Table 14. Occupation of Injured Worker (cont.)

Occupation of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases					
	1996		1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Administration Support-Clerical	733	6.0	860	6.9	920	7.3
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	115	0.9	156	1.3	144	1.1
Order clerks	56	0.5	62	0.5	141	1.1
Administrative support occupations, NEC	68	0.6	86	0.7	79	0.6
General office clerks	57	0.5	63	0.5	68	0.5
Secretaries	70	0.6	49	0.4	55	0.4
Typists	49	0.4	47	0.4	43	0.3
Bookkeepers/accounting/auditing clerks	31	0.3	34	0.3	37	0.3
Insurance adjusters/examiners/investgrs	25	0.2	26	0.2	33	0.3
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	13	0.1	38	0.3	32	0.3
Bank tellers	24	0.2	22	0.2	29	0.2
Stock and inventory clerks	14	0.1	16	0.1	21	0.2
Investigators /adjusters, ex insurance	22	0.2	33	0.3	20	0.2
*Sales Occupation	657	5.4	681	5.5	628	5.0
Sales counter clerks	27	0.2	120	1.0	171	1.4
Supervisors/proprietors-sales occupation	117	1.0	134	1.1	146	1.2
Cashiers	154	1.3	154	1.2	142	1.1
Sales workers, other commodities	239	2.0	152	1.2	45	0.4
Sales workers, hardware/bldg supplies	28	0.2	13	0.1	28	0.2
*Professional Specialty	672	5.5	692	5.6	610	4.9
Registered nurses	213	1.8	232	1.9	186	1.5
Teachers, NEC	82	0.7	87	0.7	78	0.6
Elementary school teachers	45	0.4	76	0.6	73	0.6
Social workers	61	0.5	48	0.4	69	0.5
Counselors, educational and vocational	21	0.2	23	0.2	21	0.2
Recreation workers	28	0.2	29	0.2	21	0.2
Secondary school teachers	20	0.2	4	0.0	18	0.1
*Farming, Fishing, Forestry Occupation	343	2.8	351	2.8	377	3.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, exc. farm	115	0.9	109	0.9	147	1.2
Timber cutting and logging occupations	83	0.7	86	0.7	79	0.6
Farm workers	76	0.6	63	0.5	66	0.5
*Protective Service	345	2.8	382	3.1	366	2.9
Police and detectives, public service	127	1.0	126	1.0	108	0.9
Firefighting occupations	89	0.7	102	0.8	105	0.8
Correctional institution officers	54	0.4	48	0.4	58	0.5
Guards and police, exc. public service	40	0.3	44	0.4	37	0.3
Protective service occupations, NEC	22	0.2	26	0.2	35	0.3
*Executive Administrative or Managerial	339	2.8	305	2.5	261	2.1
Managers and administrators, NEC	98	0.8	98	0.8	88	0.7
Managers, food serving/lodging establish	39	0.3	36	0.3	29	0.2
Managers/service organizations NEC	65	0.5	30	0.2	28	0.2
*Technician/Support Occupation	184	1.5	173	1.4	207	1.6
Health technologists/technicians, NEC	58	0.5	68	0.5	101	0.8
Licensed practical nurses	42	0.3	46	0.4	45	0.4
*Unknown	185	1.5	185	1.5	137	1.1
*Private Household	13	0.1	11	0.1	15	0.1
*Military Occupatio	0	0	0	0	4	0.0

*Lines add up to total. Subgroups listed are those with highest lost-time injuries; they are not all-inclusive and do not add up to the group total.

UNS - Unspecified occupation of injury

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified-no specific code available for occupation of injured worker described

Nature & Part Combination

The most frequent nature/part combination for lost-time injuries and illnesses for the three-year period 1996 to 1998 was sprains, strains and tears to the back, with 3,966 cases (10.7%). Nonspecific pain, sore and

hurt to the back accounted for 3,373 (9.1%) lost-time injuries. See Table 15 for details.

Table 15. Nature of Injury or Illness by Part of Body Affected, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1996-1998

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Part of Body Affected								
		Back	Upper Extre- mities	Lower Extre- mities	Trunk except Back	Multiple Body Parts	Head	Body Systems	Neck Throat	Other
Total	37,067	9,120	7,526	6,960	5,133	4,331	1,704	1,272	678	343
Sprains, strains, tears	9,326	3,966	660	2,406	1,346	580	1	0	327	40
Nonspecified pain, sore, hurt	8,594	3,373	1,360	975	1,257	1,410	40	0	176	3
Traumatic injuries & disorders, UNS	3,236	621	542	727	394	616	254	0	62	20
Nonclassifiable	2,782	553	465	491	365	513	120	16	53	206
Fractures	1,870	58	638	793	240	63	66	0	6	6
Bruises, contusions	1,849	164	324	624	273	341	105	0	3	15
Cuts, lacerations	1,719	2	1,326	179	10	28	168	0	2	4
Neurotic reaction to stress	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	0	0
Tendonitis	593	0	423	22	93	40	0	0	1	14
Hernia	474	0	0	0	474	0	0	0	0	0
Heat burns, scalds	405	3	219	80	9	65	26	0	0	3
General symptoms, NEC (numbness)	376	7	250	23	8	87	0	0	1	0
Punctures, except bites	348	1	204	124	5	3	10	0	0	1
Carpal tunnel syndrome	317	0	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dislocations	301	121	18	53	83	3	16	0	7	0
Foreign bodies-superficial splinters, chips	294	0	0	2	0	0	292	0	0	0
Abrasions, scratches	246	5	31	36	4	16	153	0	1	0
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	203	2	22	34	2	120	22	0	1	0
Dermatitis	196	0	72	12	1	86	17	0	0	8
Multiple symptoms	186	0	1	0	4	85	5	91	0	0
Chemical burns	167	1	27	31	5	15	85	0	1	2
Multiple sprains & bruises	147	11	11	28	8	86	0	0	2	1
Amputations	147	0	142	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concussions	140	0	0	0	0	1	139	0	0	0
All other natures	2,407	232	474	315	552	173	185	421	35	20

Nature & Event or Exposure Combination

Table 16 shows that of the 37,067 lost-time injuries that occurred between 1996 and 1998, 4,874 (13.1%) were sprains, strains, and tears due

to overexertion. Another 3,888 (10.5%) lost-time overexertion cases were due to nonspecified pain, sore, and hurt.

Table 16. Nature of Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1996-1998

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Event or Exposure									
		Overexertion	Contact with Object Equip	Fall	Bodily Reaction	Bodily Motion	Other Unknwn	Exposure Harmful Substanc	Transportation Accident	Assault Violent Act	Fire Explosion
Total	37,067	11,070	6,962	5,419	4,993	3,598	1,908	1,454	1,154	458	51
Sprains, strains, tears	9,326	4,874	468	996	2,412	162	220	0	162	31	1
Nonspecified pain, sore, hurt	8,594	3,888	591	810	1,419	857	749	11	217	51	1
Traumatic inj & disorders, UNS	3,236	725	862	747	376	109	131	6	185	91	4
Nonclassifiable	2,782	565	510	640	332	168	281	57	183	43	3
Fractures	1,870	35	660	927	100	1	19	0	101	26	1
Bruises, contusions	1,849	18	893	717	18	1	14	0	140	46	2
Cuts, lacerations	1,719	3	1,562	103	0	0	16	1	29	4	1
Neurotic reaction to stress	744	0	0	0	0	730	0	1	1	11	1
Tendonitis	593	95	9	3	30	414	42	0	0	0	0
Hernia	474	395	1	5	27	6	39	0	0	1	0
Heat burns, scalds	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	26
General symptoms, NEC	376	85	13	9	23	170	68	0	6	2	0
Punctures, except bites	348	0	337	4	0	0	2	3	1	1	0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	317	2	0	0	0	312	3	0	0	0	0
Dislocations	301	104	41	54	70	6	15	0	7	4	0
Foreign bodies-superficial splintr/chip	294	0	292	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abrasions, scratches	246	0	192	35	2	0	3	0	5	8	1
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	203	0	61	90	0	0	1	0	40	11	0
Dermatitis	196	0	1	0	0	0	1	194	0	0	0
Multiple symptoms	186	7	4	3	4	24	52	86	5	1	0
Chemical burns	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	4
Multiple sprains & bruises	147	0	33	94	0	0	0	0	11	9	0
Amputations	147	0	141	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
Concussions	140	0	59	54	0	0	2	0	19	6	0
All other natures	2,407	274	232	126	179	638	248	553	39	112	6

Nature & Source Combination

Table 17 shows a cross tabulation of the nature of the injury or illness by the source of the injury or illness. Persons, plants, animals, or minerals caused 11,325 (30.6%) lost-time injury and illness claims from 1996-1998

resulting in 3,419 (9.2%) sprains, strains, and tears; another 2,898 (7.8%) were due to nonspecific pain, sore and hurt.

Table 17. Nature of Injury or Illness by Source of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1996-1998

Nature of Injury or Illness	Total	Source of Injury or Illness									
		Person Plant Animal Mineral	Structure Surfaces	Other	Conta- iners	Parts Material	Vehicle	Tool Equip Instr- ument	Machi- nery	Furniture Fixture	Chemical
Total	37,067	11,331	6,227	4,911	4,223	2,854	2,323	1,983	1,680	1,081	474
Sprains, strains, tears	9,326	3,419	1,238	808	1,636	750	455	434	267	319	0
Nonspecified pain, sore, hurt	8,594	2,898	974	1,524	1,277	534	478	362	295	247	5
Traumatic inj & disorders, UNS	3,236	760	839	312	342	252	320	144	146	118	3
Nonclassifiable	2,782	657	703	424	232	167	276	90	102	93	38
Fractures	1,870	209	963	34	97	196	164	67	105	35	0
Bruises, contusions	1,849	118	763	44	160	190	282	60	123	109	0
Cuts, lacerations	1,719	32	159	76	148	252	95	544	359	54	0
Neurotic reaction to stress	744	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tendonitis	593	438	12	84	22	10	6	11	7	3	0
Hernia	474	42	18	164	110	72	7	23	26	12	0
Heat burns, scalds	405	114	4	204	14	23	2	4	28	0	12
General symptoms, NEC	376	203	11	97	22	7	13	11	6	6	0
Punctures, except bites	348	16	8	29	7	207	1	61	16	3	0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	317	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dislocations	301	89	64	47	35	21	18	17	5	5	0
Foreign bodies-superficial splintr/chip	294	7	1	283	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Abrasions, scratches	246	30	38	98	15	25	12	13	9	6	0
Cuts, abrasions, bruises	203	14	88	5	10	15	47	2	16	6	0
Dermatitis	196	52	0	88	0	5	0	1	0	0	50
Multiple symptoms	186	28	4	78	5	3	5	0	2	2	59
Chemical burns	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
Multiple sprains & bruises	147	13	93	0	7	5	18	2	6	3	0
Amputations	147	1	4	3	3	16	7	18	94	1	0
Concussions	140	10	59	2	12	10	26	6	3	12	0
All other sources	2,407	1,120	184	507	69	91	91	113	65	27	140

Source & Event or Exposure Combination

As shown in Table 18, falls to structures and surfaces led to 5,110 claims for disabling work-related injuries and illnesses during the 1996-1998 period, the highest source/event combination. The second highest combination was bodily reaction due to persons, plants, animals and minerals with 4,613 cases (12.4%). Bodily reaction includes bending, climbing, sitting, slipping without falling where no overexertion oc-

curred. Another 3,363 workers (9.1%) lost time by overexerting with containers, such as boxes, cartons, cans, totes, etc. The person injured is used as the source for such events as free bodily motion (walking, sitting, reaching), repetitive motion (typing, prolonged use of handtools), bodily conditions (heart attacks, strokes).

Table 18. Source of Injury or Illness by Event or Exposure, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1996-1998

Source of Injury	Total	Event or Exposure									
		Overex- ertion	Contact w/object equipmnt	Fall	Bodily* reaction	Bodily** motion	Other Unkwn	Exposure harmful Substance	Transpo- tation Accident	Assault Violent Act	Fire Explosion v
Total	37,067	11,070	6,962	5,419	4,993	3,598	1,908	1,454	1,154	458	51
Persons, Plants, Animals, and Minerals	11,325	1,872	432	16	4,613	3,598	1	338	0	455	1
Structures and Surfaces	6,227	332	761	5,110	15	0	1	0	3	0	5
Other Sources and Nonclassifiable	4,914	1,527	660	6	340	0	1,891	461	0	3	26
Containers	4,224	3,363	776	58	5	0	3	15	0	0	4
Parts and Materials	2,856	1,385	1,366	40	4	0	3	51	1	0	6
Vehicles	2,324	525	600	67	5	0	3	3	1,119	0	2
Tools, Instruments, and Equipment	1,983	948	944	15	4	0	2	68	0	0	1
Machinery	1,681	522	1,019	53	3	0	2	49	31	0	2
Furniture and Fixtures	1,061	594	400	54	4	0	2	7	0	0	0
Chemicals and Chemical Products	472	2	4	0	0	0	0	462	0	0	4

***Bodily reaction** includes bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting, running, sitting, slips, trips, standing, walking where no exertion is involved.

****Bodily motion** includes, repetitive typing, data key entry, use of tools, placing, grasping or moving objects, and sustained viewing of terminal screens. Heart attacks and stress also are in this group when no outside force is the cause.

Part IV

In-depth Study of Injuries and Illnesses by Age Groups

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Introduction

For the first time since 1995, age of the injured or ill worker is available for analysis. By looking at occupation, nature of injury or illness, event or exposure, by the age of the injured worker, we may get better insight into the injury or illness. This will allow for appropriate intervention to prevent future injuries. At

this time, age data is only available for 1997 and 1998. Disabling injuries were fairly consistent for these two years for each of the age groups; in both years the most injuries and illnesses occurred in the 35-39 age group, with 1,934 in 1997 and 1,940 in 1998.

Table 19. Age of Injured Worker, Disabling Cases, Number and Percent, Maine, 1997-1998

Age of Injured Worker	Disabling Cases			
	1997		1998	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,375	100.0	12,571	100.0
Up to 18 years old	231	1.9	197	1.6
19-24 years old	1,381	11.2	1,451	11.5
25-29 years old	1,541	12.5	1,519	12.1
30-34 years old	1,735	14.0	1,664	13.2
35-39 years old	1,934	15.6	1,940	15.4
40-44 years old	1,746	14.1	1,804	14.4
45-49 years old	1,362	11.0	1,333	10.6
50-54 years old	1,055	8.5	1,138	9.1
55-59 years old	712	5.8	742	5.9
60 years and older	542	4.4	585	4.7
Unknown age	136	1.1	197	1.6

The following pages show the most frequent injuries and illnesses for each of the age groups listed above for the following categories:

- length of service
- occupation
- nature of injury or illness
- part of body affected
- source of injury or illness
- event or exposure
- SIC (Standard Industrial Classification)

NOTE: Cases with unknown age were eliminated from the following tables and charts, so numbers will not equal those in the previous sections of this publication.

Length of Service by Age Groups

The length of service shows the number of years the worker had been with his/her current employer at the time of the injury or illness. Workers injured in their first year on the job accounted for 4,561 (36.9%) dis-

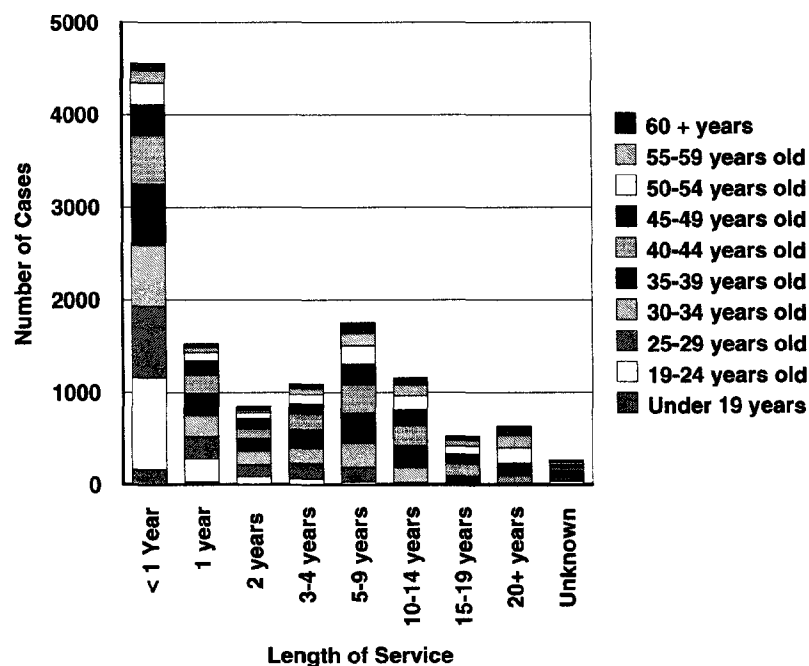
abling injuries in 1998. Workers between the ages of 19 and 24 on the job less than one year had 999 disabling work-related injuries and illnesses, 68.8% of all disabling injuries in that age group for 1998.

Table 20. Length of Service by Age Groups, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

Length of Service	Age Groups										
	Total	Under 19 years	19-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40-44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60 + years
Total	12,374	198	1,451	1,519	1,664	1,940	1,804	1,333	1,138	742	585
Less than 1 year	4,561	157	999	774	661	652	540	323	237	137	81
1 year	1,530	27	252	240	232	240	198	150	94	52	45
2 years	850	4	83	125	145	142	109	108	62	28	44
3-4 years	1,095	1	58	165	169	201	169	106	107	63	56
5-9 years	1,775	3	27	155	265	327	304	224	202	133	115
10-14 years	1,158	1	1	18	160	239	223	169	150	116	81
15-19 years	526	0	0	1	7	80	138	96	94	60	51
20+ years	634	0	0	2	1	11	87	128	169	136	100
Unknown	265	5	31	39	24	48	36	30	23	17	12

Cases with unknown age were omitted. See Table 3 on page 7 for the total length of service numbers.

**Figure 23. Length of Service by Age Groups
Maine, 1998**



Key point: The data shows that workers age 19-24 with less than one year with their current employer have a higher frequency of injuries and illnesses than any other age group.

Occupation by Age Groups

Laborers, except construction, was the occupation with the highest number of disabling injuries and illnesses in 1998, with 901 cases (7.3%). The 19-24 age group had the highest number of Laborers, except con-

struction, with 203 cases. This represents 14% of all workers in that age group, as shown in Table 21. The same data is shown in Figure 24 showing the distribution of these occupations in the age groups.

Table 21. Top Ten Occupations by Age Groups, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

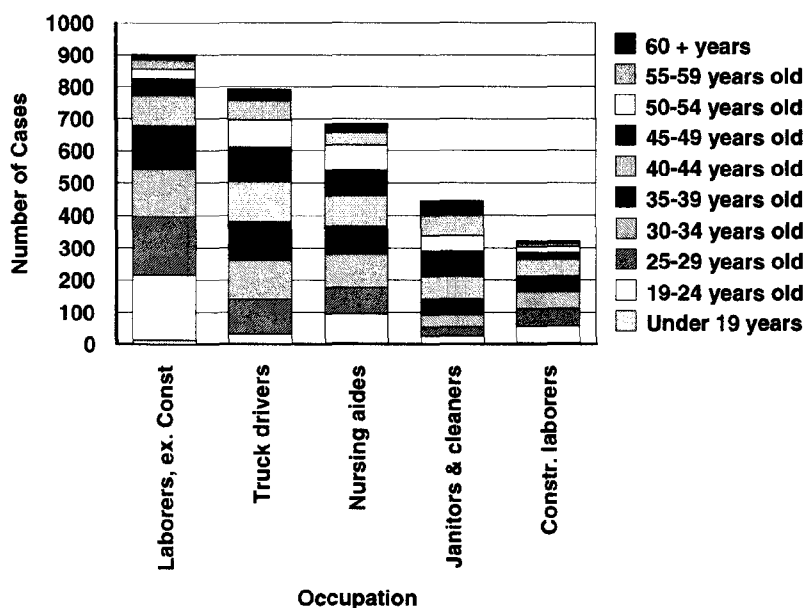
Occupation of Injured Worker	Age Groups										
	Total	Under 19 years	19-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40-44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60 + years
Total	12,374	198	1,451	1,519	1,664	1,940	1,804	1,333	1,138	742	585
Laborers, ex. construction	901	13	203	180	146	135	96	51	31	29	17
Truck drivers	793	2	30	108	121	119	124	106	86	61	36
Nursing aides, orderlies	684	4	91	82	103	86	96	76	79	38	29
Janitors & cleaners	446	3	22	28	38	50	72	77	47	63	46
Construction laborers	323	5	51	55	53	49	51	21	19	9	10
Carpenters	314	1	28	30	52	70	64	26	21	15	7
Stock handlers & baggers	280	28	60	38	26	43	28	20	15	11	11
Freight, material handlers NEC	257	4	42	29	40	45	30	25	20	14	8
Machine operators UNS	219	5	37	24	42	35	26	25	13	8	4
Cooks	213	5	31	34	24	23	38	15	20	12	11
All other occupations	7,944	128	856	911	1,019	1,285	1,179	891	787	482	406

UNS - Unspecified

NEC - Not Elsewhere classified

Cases with unknown age were omitted. See Table 14 on page 33 for total occupational numbers.

Figure 24. Top Five Occupations by Age Groups Maine, 1998



Key point: Laborers, except construction aged 19 to 24 have a higher frequency of injury than any other occupation. These are usually the workers entering the workforce for the first time. Truck drivers, nursing aides and janitors tend to be the top occupation for workers 40 years old and older losing time due to a work-related injury or illness.

Table 22. Age Groups with Top Five Occupations, Maine, 1998

Age Group	1998 Disabling Cases	1998 Key Facts
Under 19 years	198 cases down 33 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 14% were stock handlers and baggers ➤ 14% were kitchen workers, food preparation ➤ 10% were miscellaneous food preparation ➤ 7% were laborers, except construction ➤ 5% were cashiers
19-24 years old	1,451 cases up 70 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 14% were laborers, except construction ➤ 6% were nursing aides ➤ 4% were stock handlers and baggers ➤ 4% were kitchen workers, food preparation ➤ 4% were construction laborers
25-29 years old	1,519 cases down 22 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 12% were laborers, except construction ➤ 7% were truck drivers ➤ 5% were nursing aides ➤ 4% were construction laborers ➤ 3% were stock handlers and baggers
30-34 years old	1,664 cases down 71 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 9% were laborers, except construction ➤ 7% were truck drivers ➤ 6% were nursing aides ➤ 3% were construction laborers ➤ 3% were carpenters
35-39 years old	1,940 up 6 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7% were laborers, except construction ➤ 6% were truck drivers ➤ 5% were nursing aides ➤ 4% were carpenters ➤ 4% were janitors and cleaners
40-44 years old	1,804 cases up 58 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7% were truck drivers ➤ 5% were nursing aides ➤ 5% were laborers, except construction ➤ 4% were janitors and cleaners ➤ 4% were carpenters
45-49 years old	1,333 cases down 29 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 8% were truck drivers ➤ 6% were janitors and cleaners ➤ 6% were nursing aides ➤ 4% were laborers, except construction ➤ 3% were miscellaneous machine operators NEC
50-54 years old	1,138 cases up 83 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 8% were truck drivers ➤ 7% were nursing aides ➤ 4% were janitors and cleaners ➤ 3% were laborers except construction ➤ 2% were miscellaneous machine operators NEC
55-59 years old	742 cases up 30 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 9% were janitors and cleaners ➤ 8% were truck drivers ➤ 5% were nursing aides ➤ 4% were laborers, except construction ➤ 2% were miscellaneous machine operators NEC
60+ years	585 cases up 43 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 8% were janitors and cleaners ➤ 6% were truck drivers ➤ 5% were nursing aides ➤ 3% were maids and housemen ➤ 3% were laborers, except construction

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

Nature of Injury or Illness by Age Groups

The top seven disabling injuries and illnesses for 1998 are shown in the charts below, with sprains, strains, tears leading the list with 3,204 cases (25.9%). The 35-39 age group had 539 sprains, strains and tears ac-

counting for nearly 28% disabling injuries for that age group as shown in Table 23. Figure 25 shows the same data by percentages.

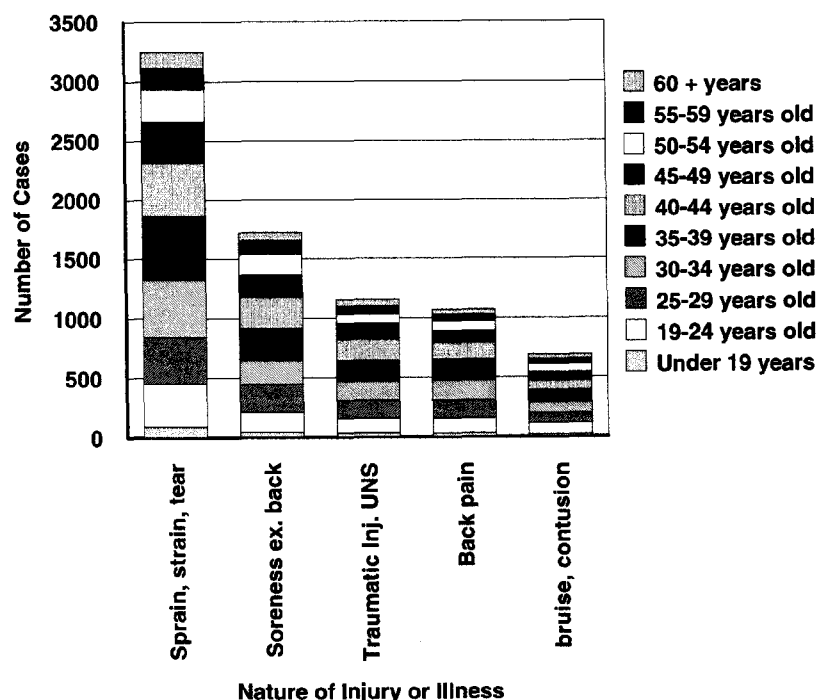
Table 23. Top Seven Natures of Injury or Illness by Age Groups, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

Nature of Injury or Illness	Age Groups										
	Total	Under 19 years	19-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40-44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60 + years
Total	12,374	198	1,451	1,519	1,664	1,940	1,804	1,333	1,138	742	585
Sprain, strain, tear	3,204	45	360	392	484	539	453	340	276	182	133
Soreness except back	1,700	15	171	233	200	267	265	188	176	115	70
Traumatic Injury UNS	1,143	18	124	151	160	177	180	133	75	66	59
Back pain	1,051	10	127	150	168	175	143	99	83	57	39
Bruise, contusion	682	10	96	87	86	106	78	73	65	43	38
Fracture	622	11	66	59	62	92	85	73	73	40	61
Cut, laceration	592	31	137	77	67	71	80	49	37	24	19
All other occupations	3,380	58	370	370	437	513	520	378	353	215	166

UNS - Unspecified

Cases with unknown age were omitted. See Table 10 on page 21 for total nature numbers.

Figure 25. Top Five Natures of Injury or Illness by Age Groups Maine, 1998



Key point: Sprains, strains, and tears ranked first in every age group, accounting for about one-fourth of all injuries for each age group.

Table 24. Age Groups with Top Five Natures of Injury or Illness, Maine, 1998

Age Group	1998 Disabling Cases	1998 Key Facts
Under 19	198 cases down 33 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 23% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 16% were cuts, lacerations ➤ 9% were traumatic injuries, UNS ➤ 9% were back pain ➤ 6% were fractures
19-24 years old	1,451 cases up 70 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 12% were soreness except to back ➤ 9% were cuts, lacerations ➤ 9% were back pain ➤ 9% were traumatic injuries UNS
25-29 years old	1,519 cases down 22 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 26% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 15% were soreness except to back ➤ 10% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 10% were back pain ➤ 6% were bruises, contusions
30-34 years old	1,664 cases down 71 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 29% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 12% were soreness except to back ➤ 10% were back pain ➤ 10% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 5% were bruises, contusions
35-39 years old	1,940 up 6 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 28% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 14% were soreness except to back ➤ 9% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 9% were back pain ➤ 6% were bruises, contusions
40-44 years old	1,804 up 58 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 15% were soreness except to back ➤ 10% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 8% were back pain ➤ 5% were fractures
45-49 years old	1,333 cases down 29 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 26% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 14% were soreness except to back ➤ 10% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 7% were back pain ➤ 6% were fractures
50-54 years old	1,138 cases up 83 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 24% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 16% were soreness except to back ➤ 7% were back pain ➤ 7% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 6% were fractures
55-59 years old	742 cases up 30 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 16% were soreness except to back ➤ 9% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 8% were back pain ➤ 6% were bruises
60+ years old	585 cases up 43 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 23% were sprains, strains, tears ➤ 12% were soreness except to back ➤ 10% were fractures ➤ 10% were traumatic injuries UNS ➤ 7% were back pain

UNS - Unspecified

Part of Body Affected by Age Groups

Below are the top nine parts of body affected by the disabling injuries or illnesses for 1998. Clearly, the back ranked first with 2,962 disabling cases (23.9%) with an age listed. The 35-39 age group had the high-

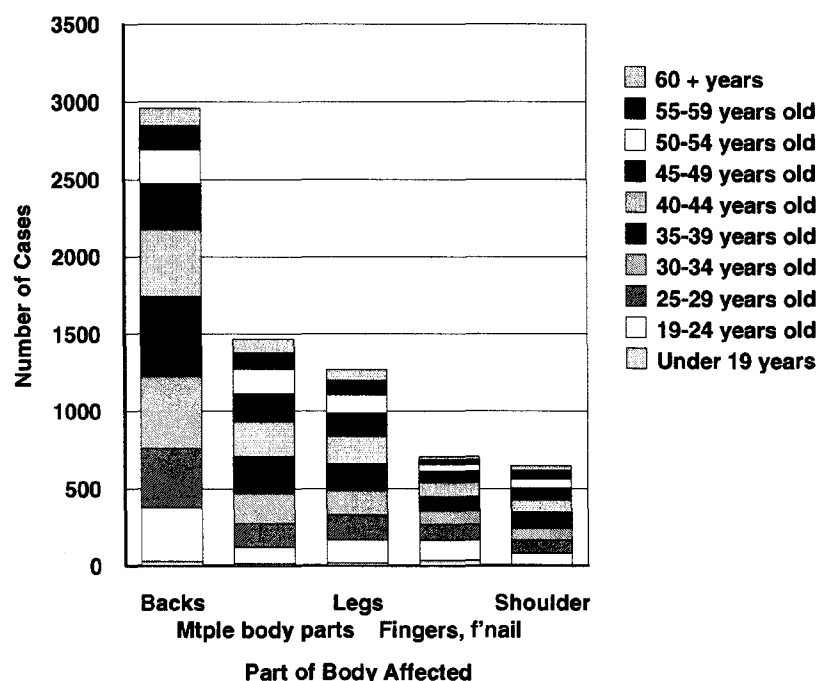
est number of back injuries, with 517 cases, which is 26.6% of all workers in that age group. See Table 25 and Figure 26.

Table 25. Top Nine Parts of Body Affected, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

Part of Body Injured	Age Groups										
	Total	Under 19 years	19-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40-44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60 + years
Total	12,374	198	1,451	1,519	1,664	1,940	1,804	1,333	1,138	742	585
Back incl. spine, spinal cord	2,962	28	348	382	466	517	433	298	222	150	118
Multiple body parts	1,470	14	106	154	194	238	226	182	159	107	90
Leg(s)	1,269	19	148	160	156	175	179	147	123	90	72
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	706	35	131	98	92	91	92	70	47	30	20
Shoulder incl. clavicle/scapula	648	6	76	84	78	104	81	73	59	52	35
Ankle(s)	538	12	81	76	93	73	59	44	54	28	18
Arm(s)	536	11	57	59	54	80	105	56	57	30	27
Wrist(s)	527	16	77	73	65	70	62	59	53	32	20
Body system	446	5	20	38	63	69	59	70	66	34	22
All other parts of body	3,272	52	407	395	403	523	508	334	298	189	168

Cases with unknown age were omitted. See Table 11 on page 23 for total parts of body affected numbers.

Figure 26. Top Five Parts of Body Affected by Age Groups Maine, 1998



Key point: The back was injured in nearly one-fourth of all disabling injuries and illnesses in 1998, ranking first in all age groups except those workers under 19 years old.

Table 26. Age Groups with Top Five Parts of Body Injured, Maine, 1998

Age Group	1998 Disabling Cases	1998 Key Facts
Under 19	198 cases down 33 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 18% affected fingers, fingernails ➤ 14% affected backs ➤ 10% affected legs ➤ 8% affected wrists ➤ 7% affected hands except fingers
19-24 years old	1,451 cases up 70 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 24% affected backs ➤ 10% affected legs ➤ 9% affected fingers, fingernails ➤ 7% affected multiple body parts ➤ 7% affected ankles
25-29 years old	1,519 cases down 22 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% affected backs ➤ 11% affected legs ➤ 10% affected multiple body parts ➤ 7% affected fingers, fingernails ➤ 6% affected shoulders (incl. scapulas & clavicles)
30-34 years old	1,664 cases down 71 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 28% affected backs ➤ 12% affected multiple body parts ➤ 9% affected legs ➤ 6% affected ankles ➤ 6% affected fingers, fingernails
35-39 years old	1,940 up 6 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 27% affected backs ➤ 12% affected multiple body parts ➤ 9% affected legs ➤ 5% affected shoulders (incl. scapulas & clavicles) ➤ 5% affected the fingers, fingernails
40-44 years old	1,804 up 58 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 24% affected backs ➤ 13% affected multiple body parts ➤ 10% affected legs ➤ 6% affected arms ➤ 5% affected fingers, fingernails
45-49 years old	1,333 cases down 29 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 22% affected backs ➤ 14% affected multiple body parts ➤ 11% affected legs ➤ 6% affected shoulders (incl. scapulas & clavicles) ➤ 5% affected fingers, fingernails
50-54 years old	1,138 cases up 83 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% affected backs ➤ 14% affected multiple body parts ➤ 11% affected legs ➤ 6% affected the body systems ➤ 5% affected shoulders (incl. scapulas & clavicles)
55-59 years old	742 cases up 30 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% affected backs ➤ 14% affected multiple body parts ➤ 12% affected legs ➤ 7% affected shoulders (incl. scapulas & clavicles) ➤ 5% affected the body systems
60+ years old	585 cases up 43 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% affected backs ➤ 15% affected multiple body parts ➤ 12% affected legs ➤ 7% affected chests including ribs & internal organs ➤ 6% affected shoulders (incl. scapulas & clavicles)

Source of Injury or Illness

The source of the injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion or exposure that directly produced or effected the injury or illness. **Bodily motion of injured worker** ranked first in this category. This code is used when the injury occurred because of the worker's bodily motion, such as sitting, standing,

reaching. This code can only be used when no overexertion is involved. **Bodily condition of injured worker** classifies illnesses from a physical or emotional condition such as heart attack or stress. See Table 27 for details.

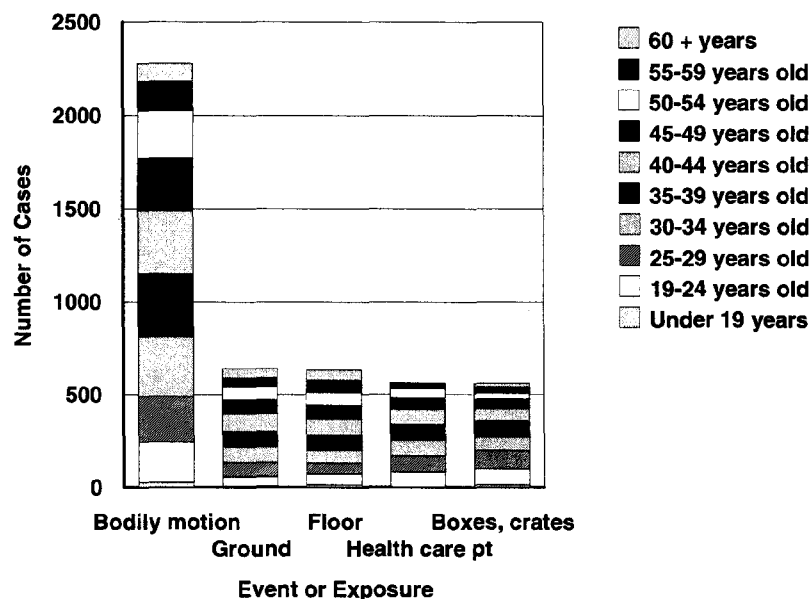
Table 27. Top Nine Sources of Injury or Illness, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

Source of Injury or Illness	Age Groups										
	Total	Under 19 years	19-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40-44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60 + years
Total	12,374	198	1,451	1,519	1,664	1,940	1,804	1,333	1,138	742	585
Bodily motion of injured worker	2,281	26	216	248	322	338	340	281	255	157	98
Ground	640	8	50	74	86	82	98	72	71	49	50
Floor	633	13	59	56	69	83	88	74	69	63	59
Health care patient	564	2	79	87	84	84	86	57	53	23	9
Boxes, crates, cartons	561	13	85	98	75	87	67	50	33	29	24
Bodily condition of worker	431	1	7	24	52	63	64	73	75	38	34
Other source NEC	243	0	19	23	39	41	41	40	20	17	3
Wood, lumber	188	4	27	24	24	31	30	12	16	14	6
Truck	177	1	17	21	23	31	25	18	21	12	8
All other sources	6,656	130	892	864	890	1,100	965	656	525	340	294

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

Cases with unknown age were omitted. See Table 12 on page 26 for total source numbers.

**Figure 27. Top Five Sources of Injury or Illness by Age Groups
Maine, 1998**



Key point: Bodily motion (sitting, standing, reaching where no overexertion is involved) ranked the top source of injury in all age groups for 1998.

Table 28. Age Groups with Top Five Sources of Injury or Illness, Maine, 1998

Age Group	1998 Disabling Cases	1998 Key Facts
Under 19	198 cases down 33 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 13% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 7% were due to non-powered hand tools (knives) ➤ 7% were due to floors ➤ 7% were due to boxes, crates, cartons ➤ 5% were due to carts, dollys, handtrucks
19-24 years old	1,451 cases up 70 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 15% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 6% were due to boxes, crates, cartons ➤ 5% were due to health care patients ➤ 4% were due to floors ➤ 3% were due to the ground
25-29 years old	1,519 cases down 22 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 7% were due to boxes, crates, cartons ➤ 6% were due to health care patients ➤ 5% were due to the ground ➤ 4% were due to floors
30-34 years old	1,664 cases down 71 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 19% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 5% were due to the ground ➤ 5% were due to health care patients ➤ 5% were due to boxes, crates, cartons ➤ 4% were due to floors
35-39 years old	1,940 up 6 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 17% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 5% were due to boxes, crates, cartons ➤ 4% were due to health care patients ➤ 4% were due to floors ➤ 4% were due to the ground
40-44 years old	1,804 up 58 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 19% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 5% were due to the ground ➤ 5% were due to floors ➤ 5% were due to health care patient ➤ 4% were due to boxes, crates, cartons
45-49 years old	1,333 cases down 29 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 21% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 6% were due to floors ➤ 6% were due to bodily conditions of injured workers ➤ 5% were due to the ground ➤ 5% were due to health care patients
50-54 years old	1,138 cases up 83 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 22% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 7% were due to bodily conditions of injured workers ➤ 7% were due to the ground ➤ 6% were due to floors ➤ 6% were due to health care patients
55-59 years old	742 cases up 30 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 21% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 9% were due to floors ➤ 7% were due to the ground ➤ 5% were due to bodily conditions of injured workers ➤ 4% were due to boxes, crates, cartons
60+ years old	585 cases up 43 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 17% were due to bodily motion of injured workers ➤ 10% were due to floors ➤ 9% were due to the ground ➤ 6% were due to bodily conditions of injured workers ➤ 4% were due to boxes, crates, cartons

Event or Exposure by Age Groups

The event or exposure describes how the source caused the injury or illness. Overexertion accounted for nearly 30% of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in 1998. The 35-39 age group had 658 cases, 34% of all disabling injuries and illnesses for that age group, as shown in Table 29.

Bodily reaction is used as the event of the injury for bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, running,

sitting, standing, walking, and slipping without falling where there is no overexertion involved. **Overexertion** is used as the event when an excessive physical effort is placed upon the body due to an outside source such as lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying, throwing objects. **Bodily condition, NEC** is used for heart attacks and strokes which are not attributed to a specific event or exposure

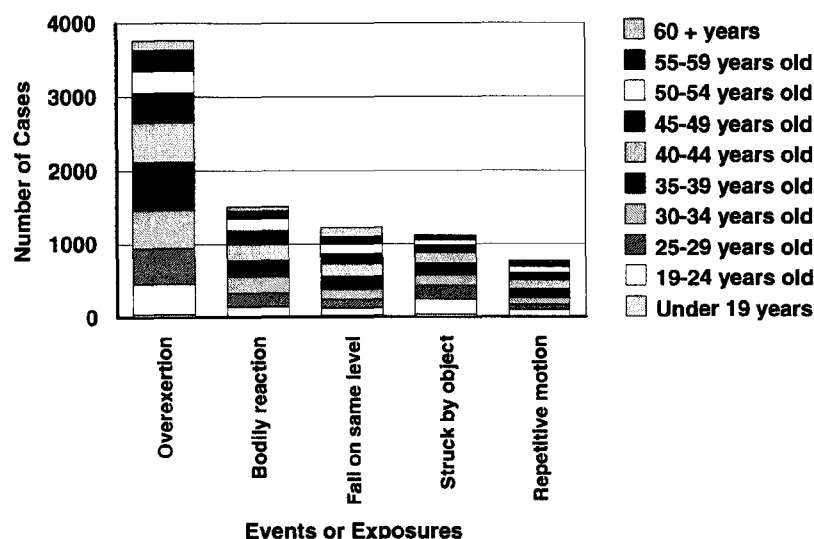
Table 29. Top Eight Events or Exposures by Age Groups, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

Event or Exposure	Age Groups										
	Total	Under 19 years	19-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40-44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60 + years
Total	12,374	198	1,451	1,519	1,664	1,940	1,804	1,333	1,138	742	585
Overexertion	3,691	37	411	489	525	658	534	398	298	204	137
Bodily reaction	1,513	16	131	177	229	220	219	188	167	100	66
Fall on same level	1,225	25	105	115	136	174	174	136	133	101	126
Struck by object	1,122	38	199	191	145	159	149	97	74	40	30
Repetitive motion	772	10	86	71	95	116	123	94	88	57	32
Struck against object	731	26	147	92	76	98	108	68	46	45	25
Fall to lower level	561	3	51	57	82	86	87	60	57	39	39
Bodily condition, NEC	420	1	7	22	49	62	63	72	73	38	33
All other events or exposures	2,339	42	314	305	327	367	347	220	202	118	97

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

Cases with unknown age were omitted. See Table 13 on page 30 for total parts of body affected numbers

**Figure 28. Top Five Events or Exposures by Age Groups
Maine, 1998**



Key point: Overexertion ranked first in all age groups except those workers under 19 as the event or exposure leading up to the work-related injury or illness. 35-39 year olds had the most disabling overexertion cases, with 658 cases for 1998.

Table 30. Age Groups with Top Five Events or Exposures, Maine, 1998

Age Group	1998 Disabling Cases	1998 Key Facts
Under 19	198 cases down 33 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 19% were struck by objects ➤ 19% were due to overexertion ➤ 13% struck against objects ➤ 13% were falls to the same level ➤ 10% were due to contact with temperature extremes
19-24 years old	1,451 cases up 70 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 28% were due to overexertion ➤ 14% were struck by objects ➤ 10% struck against objects ➤ 9% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 7% were falls to the same level
25-29 years old	1,519 cases down 22 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 32% were due to overexertion ➤ 13% were struck by objects ➤ 12% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 7% were falls to the same level ➤ 6% struck against objects
30-34 years old	1,664 cases down 71 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 32% were due to overexertion ➤ 14% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 9% were struck by objects ➤ 8% were falls to the same level ➤ 6% were due to repetitive motion
35-39 years old	1,940 up 6 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 34% were due to overexertion ➤ 11% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 9% were falls to the same level ➤ 8% were struck by objects ➤ 6% were repetitive motion
40-44 years old	1,804 up 58 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% were due to overexertion ➤ 12% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 10% were falls to the same level ➤ 8% were struck by objects ➤ 7% were due to repetitive motion
45-49 years old	1,333 cases down 29 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% were due to overexertion ➤ 14% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 10% were falls to the same level ➤ 7% were struck by objects ➤ 7% were due to repetitive motion
50-54 years old	1,138 cases up 83 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 26% were due to overexertion ➤ 15% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 12% were falls to the same level ➤ 8% were due to repetitive motion ➤ 7% were struck by objects
55-59 years old	742 cases up 30 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 28% were due to overexertion ➤ 14% were falls to the same level ➤ 14% were due to bodily reaction ➤ 8% were due to repetitive motion ➤ 6% struck against objects
60+ years old	585 cases up 43 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 23% were due to overexertion ➤ 22% were falls to the same level ➤ 11% were bodily reaction ➤ 7% were falls to lower levels ➤ 6% were due to bodily conditions NEC

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

SIC of Injured or Ill Worker by Age Groups

The SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) identifies the type of workplace the worker was in when injured. Grocery Stores accounted for 506 (4.1%) disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in Maine in 1998. Workers in eating places aged 19-24 had the highest

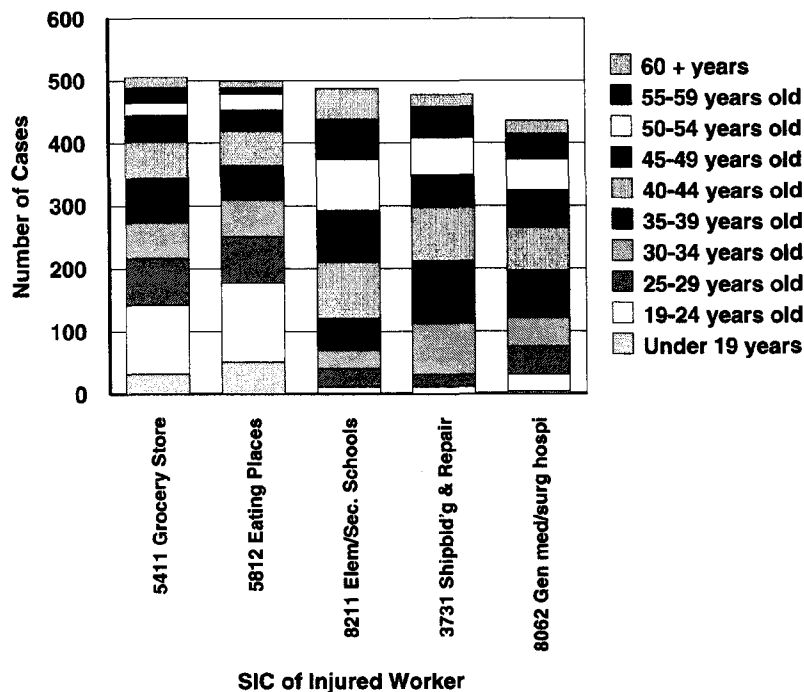
number of cases with 126, 8.7% of all workers injured in that industry. Table 31 and Figure 29 show the breakdowns of the age groups by the top nine industries with disabling work-related injuries and illnesses in 1998 in Maine.

Table 31. Top Nine SICs by Age Groups, Disabling Cases, Maine, 1998

SIC of Injured or Ill worker	Age Groups										
	Total	Under 19 years	19-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40-44 years old	45-49 years old	50-54 years old	55-59 years old	60 + years
Total	12,374	198	1,451	1,519	1,664	1,940	1,804	1,333	1,138	742	585
5411 Grocery Store	506	32	110	74	57	71	58	42	21	23	18
5812 Eating Places	500	51	126	73	59	55	56	33	26	9	12
8211 Elem/Secondary Schools	487	1	10	29	30	51	90	81	83	63	49
3731 Shipbuilding & Repair	478	0	11	20	82	99	85	52	60	49	20
8062 General med/surg hospitl	436	4	27	45	46	75	68	59	51	40	21
8051 Skilled nursing care facil.	389	2	61	36	46	55	61	37	45	24	22
1611 Highway/street construct.	239	2	17	17	19	39	50	26	35	17	17
1521 Single family house const	220	1	35	27	38	37	41	15	11	11	4
5961 Catalog/mail order houses	203	1	15	21	27	35	32	21	23	14	14
All other SICs	8,916	104	1,039	1,177	1,260	1,423	1,263	967	783	492	408

Cases with unknown age were omitted.

Figure 29. Top Five SICs by Age Groups Maine, 1998



Key point: Grocery stores had the highest number of disabling work-related injuries and illnesses. The 19-24 age group ranked first with 110 cases for 1998 for this SIC. Disabling injuries in eating places for the 19-24 age group was the combination with the highest number of cases in 1998 with 126 cases. These two SICs had 16% of all disabling work-related injuries and illnesses for the 19-24 age group.

Table 32. Age Groups with Top Five SICs, Maine, 1998

Age Group	1998 Disabling Cases	1998 Key Facts
Under 19	198 cases down 33 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 26% were in SIC 5812 Eating Places ➤ 16% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores ➤ 4% were in SIC 7011 Hotels & Motels ➤ 2% were in SIC 5141 Wholesale Groceries ➤ 2% were in SIC 7999 Amusement & Rec. NEC
19-24 years old	1,451 cases up 70 cases from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 9% were in SIC 5812 Eating Places ➤ 8% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores ➤ 4% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities ➤ 3% were in SIC 7373 Help Supply Services ➤ 2% were in SIC 1521 Single Family House Constr.
25-29 years old	1,519 cases down 22 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores ➤ 5% were in SIC 5812 Eating Places ➤ 3% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 2% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities ➤ 2% were in SIC 5311 Department Stores
30-34 years old	1,664 cases down 71 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% were in SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and Repair ➤ 4% were in SIC 5812 Eating Places ➤ 3% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores ➤ 3% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 3% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities
35-39 years old	1,940 up 6 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% were in SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and Repair ➤ 4% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 4% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores ➤ 3% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities ➤ 3% were in SIC 5812 Eating Places
40-44 years old	1,804 up 58 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5% were in SIC 8211 Elem./Secondary Schools ➤ 5% were in SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and Repair ➤ 4% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 3% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities ➤ 3% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores
45-49 years old	1,333 cases down 29 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6% were in SIC 8211 Elem./Secondary Schools ➤ 5% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 4% were in SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and Repair ➤ 3% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores ➤ 3% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities
50-54 years old	1,138 cases up 83 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7% were in SIC 8211 Elem./Secondary Schools ➤ 5% were in SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and Repair ➤ 5% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 4% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities ➤ 3% were in SIC 1611 Highway/Street Construction
55-59 years old	742 cases up 30 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 9% were in SIC 8211 Elem./Secondary Schools ➤ 7% were in SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and Repair ➤ 5% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 3% were in SIC 4213 Trucking except Local ➤ 3% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities
60+ years old	585 cases up 43 from 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 8% were in SIC 8211 Elem./Secondary Schools ➤ 4% were in SIC 8051 Skilled Nursing Care Facilities ➤ 4% were in SIC 8062 General Med/Surg. Hospitals ➤ 3% were in SIC 3731 Shipbuilding and Repair ➤ 3% were in SIC 5411 Grocery Stores

NEC - Not Elsewhere Classified

Summary

As a summary, shown below are the most frequent codes used for the disabling injuries and illnesses by age groups arranged by occupation, nature, body part, source, event, occupation, length of service:

Under 19:

- ✓ Stock handlers and baggers
- ✓ Sprains, strains, and tears
- ✓ Affecting fingers and fingernails
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Struck by objects
- ✓ Eating places
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

19-24 years old

- ✓ Laborers, except construction
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Eating places
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

25-29 years old

- ✓ Laborers, except construction
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Grocery stores
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

30-34 years old

- ✓ Laborers, except construction
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Shipbuilding and repairing
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

35-39 years old

- ✓ Laborers, except construction
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Shipbuilding and repairing
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

40-44 years old

- ✓ Truck drivers
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Elementary and secondary education
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

45-49 years old

- ✓ Truck drivers
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Elementary and secondary education
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

50-54 years old

- ✓ Truck drivers
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Elementary and secondary education
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

55-59 years old

- ✓ Janitors & cleaners
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Elementary and secondary education
- ✓ Less than 1 year with current employer

60+ years old

- ✓ Janitors & cleaners
- ✓ Sprains, strains tears
- ✓ Affecting the backs
- ✓ Bodily motion of the injured workers
- ✓ Due to overexertion
- ✓ Elementary and secondary education
- ✓ 5-9 years with current employer

Key point: Although, sprains, strains and tears to the back due to overexertion was the top injury for every age group, the occupations and the industries that these occurred in changed for the different age groups. One way that may help reduce disabling injuries and injuries at the workplace is to focus training and other interventions in these industries and occupations to the specific age groups.

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Appendix A

Technical Notes

Under the Maine Workers' Compensation Act and the Occupational Disease Law, employers must file a *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease* or its equivalent with the Workers' Compensation Board within seven days of notice or knowledge of each inci-

dent which resulted in the loss of at least one day's work. As the reports are received, they are assigned a unique identifier of that particular case. The *First Reports* are then coded by the Department of Labor for the data elements shown below:

Data Element	Source	Definition
Case Number	Maine Workers' Compensation Board (WCB)	Unique number assigned sequentially by the WCB
Employer Number (UIAN)	Bureau of Unemployment Compensation (BUC)	Unemployment Insurance number assigned by BUC
Industry (SIC)/ Ownership	U.S. Office of Management & Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual	A 4-digit code assigned to each employer to classify the establishment by type of activity in which they are engaged. An ownership code is also assigned to show whether the employer is in private industry, state government, or local government.
County	State Planning Office, Geographic, Coding System	A code is assigned based on the county in which the incident occurred
Insurance Carrier	National Council of Compensation Insurance (NCCI)	The NCCI number of the employer's insurance carrier is assigned
Gender	Not available for 1997	
Age	Not available for 1997	
Date of Injury or Illness	From <i>First Report</i>	The date of occurrence is used if applicable. For illnesses, the date of diagnosis is used.
Time of Accident	From <i>First Report</i>	Time listed is converted to the 4-digit 24-hour system (optional)
Length of Service	From <i>First Report</i>	Calculated time between date of hire and date of injury (optional)
Occupation	1993 U.S. Bureau of Census Occupational Classification System	Codes assigned based on information listed on <i>First Report</i>

Characteristics of Work-related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine 1998

Data Element	Source	Definition
Nature of Injury or Illness	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Used for first time for 1993 injuries and illnesses. Coding is done on 1-digit, 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit level depending on the details of the description of the injury or illness
Part of Body Affected	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Indicates part of body or the body system associated with the nature of injury or illness.
Source of Injury	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the object, substance, or motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness
Event or Exposure	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the event or exposure which directly led to the injury or illness
Secondary Source	Occupational Injury & Illness Classification Manual	Identifies the object, substance or person that generated the source of injury or illness that contributed to the event or exposure
Severity	From <i>First Report</i>	Severity code is one of the following: 1). Fatality 2). Disabling (one or more lost work- days beyond the date of the injury) 3). Nondisabling (no lost work time beyond the date of the injury) 9). Unknown (not reported)

Coding Summary

A Labor Statistical Technician reads the First Reports of Occupational Injury or Disease and assigns codes to the occupation, nature (kind) of injury, part of body affected, source of injury, and the event leading up to the injury. The coder selects codes from one to four digits

in length. A 4-digit code is the most detailed description and a 1-digit code is the most general category.

Occupation codes are all 4-digit codes.

When an injury is described on a *First Report of Occupational Injury or Disease*, the coder goes through the following process:

- codes 4-digit level for
 - nature
 - part of body
 - source of injury
 - event
- if not enough detail, uses a 3-digit or 2-digit code

For example, if the report indicates that the fingertip was amputated:

- **0311-amputation, fingertip** is coded

If the report indicates an amputation but no body part is mentioned:

- **031-amputation** would be used since there is not enough information to identify the body part

If the injury was described as bleeding, with no other detail:

- **03-open wound** would be used because the coder would not know whether it was an amputation, animal bite, cut or puncture

Due to space limitations, the tables in this publication only display 1- and 2-digit levels, with a few of the more common 3-digit and 4-digit levels.

The next page shows a small sample of the nature codes to help explain this coding structure.

Sample of Nature Codes

	Nature of Injury or Illness	1998	
		Number	Percent
1-digit - most general	Total	12,571	100.0
	0 Traumatic inj & disorders	1,160	11.4
	00 Traumatic inj & disorders, UNS	1,160	11.4
	01 Traumatic inj-bones nerves spinal cord	721	7.1
2-digit more detail	011 Dislocations	84	0.8
	012 Fractures	637	6.3
	02 Traumatic inj-muscles/tendons/lig/joint	3,240	31.9
	021 Sprains, strains, tears	3,240	31.9
	03 Open wounds	797	7.8
	031 Amputations	50	0.5
	0311 Amputations, fingertip	32	0.3
	0319 Amputations, except fingertip	18	0.2
	032 Animal or insect bites	22	0.2
	034 Cuts, lacerations	609	6.0
3-digit - even more detail	036 Gunshot wounds	1	0.0
	037 Punctures, except bites	115	1.1
	04 Surface wounds & bruises	878	8.6
	041 Abrasions, scratches	85	0.8
	042 Blisters	2	0.0
	043 Bruises, contusions	694	6.8
	044 Foreign bodies-superficial splintr/chp	96	0.9
	045 Friction burns	1	0.0
	05 Burns	223	2.2
	051 chemical burns	59	0.6
4-digit - most detail	052 Electrical burns	3	0.0
	053 Heat burns, scalds	160	1.6
	059 Burns, NEC	1	0.0
	06 Intracranial injuries	47	0.5
	061 Cerebral hemorrhages	1	0.0
	062 Concussions	46	0.5
	07 Effects of environmental conditions	8	0.1
	071 Effects of reduced temperature	1	0.0
	0711 Frostbite	1	0.0
	072 Effects of heat & light	7	0.1
	0721 Heat stroke	3	0.0
	0729 Effects of heat & light, NEC	4	0.0
	08 Multiple traumatic injuries & disorders	184	1.8
	080 Multiple traumatic inj. & disorder UNS	1	0.0
	081 Cuts, abrasions, bruises	70	0.7
	082 Sprains & bruises	45	0.4
	084 Fractures & othr injuries	60	0.6
	089 Other combinations-trauma inj., NEC	8	0.1
	09 Other traumatic injuries & disorders	2,897	28.5
	093 Electrocutions, electric shocks	14	0.1
	0951 Animal or insect bites, venomous	10	0.1
	0959 Other poisonings & toxic effects, NEC	7	0.1
	095 Othr poisonings & toxic effects	17	0.2
	097 Nonspecified injuries & disorders	2,866	28.2
	0971 Crushing injuries	81	0.8
	0972 Back pain, hurt back	1,074	10.6
	0973 Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	1,711	16.8

UNS-unspecified

NEC-not elsewhere classified

Appendix B

Fatality Reports for 1998

In 1991 the State of Maine started participating in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), a Federal/State cooperative program developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, to provide a comprehensive, accurate, descriptive, timely and accessible census of work-related fatalities. Nationwide, annual estimates of work-related deaths vary widely, from 3,599 to nearly 12,000 depending on the source used. With CFOI, two source documents are needed to verify the work-relatedness of the fatality. Documents such as Workers' Compensations *First Reports*, Death Certificates, Medical Examiners Reports, Autopsies, Motor Vehicle Accident Reports, Marine Resources Accident Reports all give information to verify each fatality. For 1998, 38 *First Reports* were submitted claiming a fatality, (see page 63). However, by incorporating other source documents (such as newspaper articles, autopsies, motor vehicle accident reports, death certificates, etc.), only 26 of

the 38 were identified as work-related fatal injuries. twelve were not counted either because the accident did not occur during work time or they were illnesses.

Listed below are just a few of the statistics from the CFOI program:

- ♦ 26 work-related fatalities from injuries
 - ♦ 26 in private sector
 - ♦ 19 were male workers
 - ♦ 4 injuries involved falls
 - ♦ 13 involved transportation accidents
 - ♦ 6 involved contact with objects and equipment
 - ♦ 2 were exposed to harmful substances
 - ♦ 1 involved a shooting

To receive a copy of *Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 1998*, complete the form at the back of this publication or call 1-207-624-6400.

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	Nature of Injury or Illness	1998	
		Number	Percent
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To receive a copy of *Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 1998*, complete the form at the back of this publication or call 1-207-624-6400.

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1998

The following is a listing of the 38 fatalities received by the Workers' Compensation Board for the year 1998. These fatalities are not necessarily work-related, and they may have occurred when the worker was not

in work status. You may request a copy of the annual report *Fatal Occupational Injuries in Maine, 1998* which describes the fatal injuries in more detail.

Listing of Fatal Injuries and Illnesses						
Industry	SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing						
	0171	08-15-1998	Blueberry Raker	32	M	Assault by co-worker with knife
	0252	07-09-1998	Wash crew	53	M	Auto accident-sideswipe
	0851	06-26-1998	Brush cutter	27	M	Auto accident-rollover*
	0851	06-26-1998	Brush cutter	28	M	Auto accident-rollover*
Construction						
	1622	06-03-1998	General fireman	60	M	Heart attack
	1629	07-20-1998	Welder	28	M	Electrocution
	1711	12-04-1998	Plumber	60	M	Heart Attack
	1721	08-23-1998	Laborer	25	M	Fall from tower
Manufacturing						
	2411	03-03-1998	Logger	58	M	Fall from truck while moving
	2411	06-18-1998	Logger	54	M	Heart attack
	2411	10-21-1998	Logger	53	M	Struck by log falling off truck
	2421	11-30-1998	Truck driver	60	M	Heart attack
	2451	12-17-1998	Receiver	63	M	Fall from upper level
	2499	09-08-1998	Mulch bagger	21	M	Caught in machinery
	2711	08-29-1998	Temporary worker	51	M	Brain aneurysm
	2711	04-30-1998	Layout editor	62	M	Heart attack
Transportation & Public Utilities						
	4212	07-22-1998	Truck driver	43	M	Auto accident-struck tree
	4212	07-25-1998	Truck driver	55	M	Caught in machinery
	4212	10-05-1998	Truck driver	53	M	Pedestrian struck by truck
	4213	06-23-1998	Truck driver	58	M	Heart attack
	4213	09-28-1998	Truck driver	43	M	Heart attack
	4522	03-01-1998	Pilot	24	M	Aircraft accident
	4841	12-22-1998	Cable installer	25	M	Fall from ladder
Wholesale Trade						
	5085	10-29-1998	Foreman	39	M	Heart attack
	5146	08-24-1998	Truck driver	52	M	Heart attack
	5172	02-05-1998	Terminal operator	54	M	Heart attack
Retail Trade						
	5541	04-04-1998	Gas station attendant	38	M	Assault by gunshot
	5812	11-26-1998	Custodian	24	M	Auto accident-head on

*Multiple fatalities from single accident

Listing of Individual Fatality Reports for 1998 (cont.)

Industry SIC	Date of Injury	Occupation	Age	Sex	Event
Services					
7032	07-26-1998	Baseball coach	25	M	Auto accident
7349	09-21-1998	Customer service rep	41	M	Heart attack
7542	02-12-1998	Car wash attendant	28	M	Caught in machinery
8631	07-28-1998	Stage hand	45	M	Fall from elevation
Government					
1611	04-01-1998	Highway worker	39	M	Drowned
9199	03-30-1998	Agric. Program Spec.	67	M	Heart attack
9211	12-18-1998	Court Tech. Trainer	42	F	Auto accident
9224	01-07-1998	Firefighter	39	M	Heart attack
9224	02-16-1998	Fire captain	45	M	Heart attack
9224	08-03-1998	Firefighter	32	M	Heart attack

Order Form for Special Reports

The **Department of Labor** can produce special reports using the data elements listed in Appendix A. Many tables shown in this publication are available for 1998 for any of the following major industrial classifications:

<input type="checkbox"/> Division A: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, SIC 01-09	<input type="checkbox"/> Division F: Wholesale Trade, SIC 50-51
<input type="checkbox"/> Division B: Mining, SIC 10-14	<input type="checkbox"/> Division G: Retail Trade, SIC 52-59
<input type="checkbox"/> Division C: Construction, SIC 15-17	<input type="checkbox"/> Division H: Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate, SIC 60-67
<input type="checkbox"/> Division D: Manufacturing, SIC 20-39	<input type="checkbox"/> Division I: Services, SIC 70-89
<input type="checkbox"/> Division E: Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Serv. SIC 40-49	<input type="checkbox"/> Division J: Public Administration, SIC 91-97

You may also request a special report that is customized to fit your data needs. You may request data for any specific SIC, occupation, nature, part of body, etc. Simply fill out this request or call 624-6447 for help in requesting the data you need.

I would like data on: _____ for the years: _____
Additional information that will help with the data selection: _____

Order Form for Publications

☐ Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
☐ Characteristics of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses in Maine
☐ Census of Maine Manufactures
☐ Maine Construction Wage Rates
☐ Report of Fatal Occupational Injuries
☐ Cumulative Trauma Disorders in Maine

Occupational Safety and Health Newsletter and Classes

☐ **SafetyWorks!** - contains articles on occupational safety and health topics, safety and health tips, statistics, and information on upcoming training. This newsletter is published quarterly.
☐ Schedule of occupational safety and health training classes

Consultation Program

☐ Please contact me concerning an on-site safety and health consultation.

Complete, fold, and tape this form to mail. Addressee on back.

Name: _____
Organization: _____
Address: _____ Tel. No. _____
City, State, Zip: _____



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